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EDITORIAL NOTES

Attention is invited to entry no. 6628 which describes the *International journal of group psychotherapy*, a quarterly journal devoted to reporting and interpretation of group therapy as it is practiced in the United States and abroad.

* * *

Attention is invited to entry no. 6629 which describes *Personality*, a quarterly journal devoted to symposia on topical issues in the field of personality.

* * *

It has been called to our attention that S. L. Rubinshtein is the editor of the volume abstracted in entry no. 3617, June 1951, and that the correct transliteration and translation of the title are: *Issledovaniia po psikhologii vosprifatia*. (Investigations on the psychology of perception.)

GENERAL

6585. Brinkgreve, M. R. J. *Inleiding tot de psychologie*. (Introduction to psychology.) Amsterdam: Scheltema & Holkema, 1949. 104 p.—This introduction to "psychology" consists of a series of contemplations in which theory, speculation, personal value judgments, and vague observations are blended so as to demonstrate that "psychology was perhaps never as well founded" and that it is only waiting for a final integration which calls for the cooperation of "psychiatrist, philosopher and literary psychologist."—P. W. Pruyser.

6586. Pronko, N. H. (U. Wichita, Kans.), & Bowles, J. W., Jr. *Empirical foundations of psychology*. New York: Rinehart, 1951. xvi, 464 p. \$4.00.—This elementary text book gives title page credit for collaboration to D. T. Herman, Harris Hill, and John Bucklew. The authors and collaborators have assembled experimental reports from the literature and have contributed original sections to the text which is "first of all, suited as a supplementary set of readings to parallel a general book." The orientation of the work is toward Kantor's interbehavioral systematic position. "The term, empirical, is . . . used synonymously with the contemporary usage of 'operational' or as an equivalent for the phrase, 'derived from actual observation'."—C. M. Louttit.

6587. Still, Alfred. *Borderlands of science*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1950. ix, 424 p. \$3.75.—The author discusses the contributions of science to the distinguishing of reason from belief and re-

views the life and work of men like Paracelsus, Cornelius Agrippa, Copernicus, Fracastoro, Cardan, Ramus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, and others who helped to end more than a thousand years of bigotry. He then deals with those phenomena for which the scientist has failed to provide a reasonable explanation or has been unable to look for one. He explores the phenomena of the divining rod; levitation; poltergeist evidence and telekinetics; body, mind and memory; the subconscious mind; instinct, intuition, and genius; automatic writing; hypnotism and clairvoyance; psychometry and telepathy.—I. Lazar.

6588. Yacorzynski, G. K. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) *Medical psychology; a basis for psychiatry and clinical psychology*. New York: Ronald, 1951. xviii, 535 p. \$6.00.—"The purpose of this volume is to present an integrated approach" to the study of human behavior for students in psychiatry and clinical psychology. The volume, following an introductory chapter, is divided into 3 major parts. Part I, consisting of 6 chapters, is entitled "Basic Psychobiological Principles." Part II, of 4 chapters, is concerned with "Inheritance and Maturation," while the final division (4 chapters) discusses "Integration: Structure and Structuralization of Personality."—L. A. Pennington.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

6589. Deutsch, Karl Wolfgang. Some notes on research on the rôle of models in the natural and social sciences. *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 506-533.—The thesis of this paper is that the feedback machines form the best known model of the human nervous system and the human mind. In order to prove this the author discusses in turn the general notion of a model and some examples of pictorial models; the classical model of mechanism and the classical concept of organism as models based on knowledge from before 1850; self-modifying networks as generalized models of organization in machines, minds, and societies.—M. Choynowski.

6590. Hosiasson-Lindenbaum, Janina. Theoretical aspects of the advancement of knowledge. *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 253-261.—By knowledge is here understood an aggregate of opinions justified, actual and connected in an adequate degree. As far as indubitable opinions are concerned, the advance of knowledge consists equally of its enrichment, the rise of the degree of actuality, and the rise of the degree of interlinking of opinions. The uncertain opinion will be called proper if the degree of its subjective certainty corresponds to its degree of objective certainty. The advancement of uncertain knowledge

consists of the enrichment of proper knowledge, increase in the degree of actuality, increase of its internal interlinking, adjustment of the degree of subjective certainty to objective certainty, increase of the degree of objective certainty of proper opinions, increase in the weight of the degree of certainty, and the degree of verifiability of the theory added to the existing knowledge.—*M. Choynowski.*

6591. **Inhelder, Barbel.** (*Institut des Sciences de l'Education, Genève, Switzerland.*) **Contribution à l'étude de la formalisation spontanée chez l'enfant.** (Contribution to the study of the spontaneous formalisation in the child.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 58-62.—Description of two typical experiments with the children as an example of their manner of approach at different ages towards the solution of some problems, such as an analysis of several physical factors of flexibility, or probability games. It is possible to distinguish 3 typical behaviors, corresponding to different levels of development, observable under 7 years, between 7 and 14, and above 15, when adolescents are able to arrange rigorous experiments, varying but one factor at a time. The writer believes that these observations throw some light on the problem of spontaneous genesis of inductive reasoning and its logical basis.—*M. Choynowski.*

6592. **Kotarbiński, Tadeusz.** **Sur l'attitude reiste (ou concretiste.)** (On the reistic (or concretistic) attitude.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 262-273.—The reistic postulate demands that every expression ought to be reducible to the form containing only the names of concrete objects. The fundamental theses of psychology pertain, according to the reistic interpretation, to persons, and persons are identical with some physical objects. The only specific term of psychological propositions would be "to experience" (*éprouver*) or any word which is its particularization, as "see" or "desire".—*M. Choynowski.*

6593. **Lagache, Daniel.** **Définition et aspects de la psychanalyse.** (Definition and aspects of psychoanalysis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 384-423.—Psychoanalysis is many things, among which the "exploration of the unconscious" is only one: a technique of therapy utilizing transference; a method of investigation involving data and interpretation; psychological theory including objectives, fact collection, generalization, systematization (dynamic, genetic, topical, economic, metapsychological), ideological speculation, coordination with other sciences; application to individuals, small groups and extensive populations. Two attitudes must be eliminated: psychoanalytic fanaticism and systematic ostracism. 48-item bibliography.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6594. **Loewald, Hans W.** **Ego and reality.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 10-18.—The ego and reality are regarded as originally a unique whole, which differentiates into distinct parts. This differentiation begins the first time the mother's breast is taken from the baby. "Obviously, without any 'interference' . . . there would be no development of either ego or reality." The integrating

function of the ego is the result of on the one hand a dread of sinking back into the original unstructured state of identity with the mother, and on the other hand a positive libidinal relationship with her, growing out of the primary narcissistic position. The castration threat and the "danger of the womb" are also interpreted in terms of the genesis of the ego.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6595. **Lubnicki, Narcyz.** (*Maria Curie-Skłodowska U., Lublin, Poland.*) **Epistemological problems of dialectical materialism.** *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 274-296.—A critical discussion of the logical and epistemological theses of dialectical materialism. To psychology seen from the dialectical point of view some paragraphs are devoted. "The psychological process is said to evolve itself in the form of psychological tensions and relaxations. In emotional life an intensive pleasure passes into sorrow and conversely: a slight 'sorrow' may be regarded as pleasure. . . . Also the well-known phenomenon of the ambivalence of emotions possesses dialectical character." Mental process cannot be divorced from material processes in the brain. Thought is only a specific movement of cerebral matter. Sensation is a true picture of the objective reality. Our cognition is objective.—*M. Choynowski.*

6596. **Mannoury, G.** **Polar-psychological concept synthesis.** *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 305-317.—The aim of this paper is to construct "a logico-synthetic linguistic gradation leading from a possibly simple starting-point, being recognizable by introspection, to the many-sided possibilities of the means of understanding." Every mental activity appears on introspective reflection to consist of interrelated simpler elements. Continued reflection leads to more and more detailed and elementary psychic factors. This method of analysis, leading to a starting-point in the construction of the language, is called by the author *micropsychologic*. The transition from the vague usage of common language to the more exact language is always a gradual one and every finished system of concepts has only relative value.—*M. Choynowski.*

6597. **Mullahy, Patrick.** (Ed.) **A study of interpersonal relations.** New York: Hermitage Press, 1949. xxxi, 507 p. \$6.50.—In the introduction to this reprinting of 24 articles, originally published in *Psychiatry*, the editor describes the purpose and activities of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, Inc. The debt to Freud and to those men closely connected with the Foundation, W. A. White, E. Fromm, and H. S. Sullivan, is acknowledged. The theories of Sullivan are sketched, emphasizing interpersonal relations in personality development. The papers were chosen with the view of illuminating this concept, and several are cited to illustrate the importance of the interpersonal concept of anxiety formation.—*C. T. Bever.*

6598. **Piaget, Jean.** **L'analyse psycho-génétique et l'épistémologie des sciences exactes.** (Psychogenetic analysis and the epistemology of science.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 32-49.—The author stresses

the role of action in the genesis of knowledge; the existence of two kinds of experience which enter into the relations between the subject and the objects during actions leading to cognition; and the existence of two types of abstraction which give cognitions peculiar to exact sciences. He shows, illustrating this with several examples from child psychology, that in the formation of knowledge the reversible operations and not the perceptual structures play the fundamental rôle. The first type of abstraction comes from the object—and it is the commonly accepted meaning of "abstract" notions; the second type is an "abstraction coming from the action," not less fundamental in the constitution of scientific notions in logic, mathematics and physics.—*M. Choynowski.*

6599. **Renoirte, Fernand.** (*U. Louvain, Belgium.*) **Cosmology, elements of a critique of the sciences and of cosmology.** New York: Joseph F. Wagner, 1950. xv, 256 p. \$3.50.—Knowledge of the sciences is a necessary condition of the philosophical critique of science. Physics and chemistry provide the scientific background for the critique and the illustrations for the discussion of scientific laws, principles, and theories. The traditional theory of hylomorphism is defended after considerations of mechanism and dynamism.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6600. **Sandström, Tora.** **Rum, tid och medvetande.** (Space, time and consciousness.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1950. 38 p. Kr. 2:00.—A philosophical discussion of the concepts: space, time and consciousness. The reality of the senses is much different from the reality which science has made us aware of. Our intellect, through modern techniques, holds up to our consciousness a part of the spatial world which lies beyond our unassisted senses, but it does not create a reality which lies beyond the boundaries of our experience. When we construct another experiential world, we substitute for our natural consciousness another which we might call the scientific consciousness.—*A. Tejler.*

METHODS & APPARATUS

6601. **Bijou, Sidney W.** (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) **A conditioned response technique to investigate "experimental neurosis" in the rat.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 84-87.—An apparatus for administering and recording stimuli and responses in a conditioning situation for rats comparable to the more expensive and elaborate apparatus used for larger animals is described and illustrated. A procedure for conditioning is given.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

6602. **Dempsey, M. E., Draegert, G. L., Siskind, R. P., Steer, M. D.** **The Purdue Pitch Meter—a direct-reading fundamental frequency analyzer.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 135-141.—Description of a pitch meter designed to indicate in cycles per second the fundamental frequencies of complex speech sounds. This is accomplished by equalizer circuits amplifying the lowest frequency component present and attenuating the higher harmonics. Cycles of the amplified fundamental

components are counted and indicated on a meter calibrated in cycles per second. Indicated fundamental frequency may be read directly from the built-in meter or recorded on a suitable recording milliammeter.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6603. **Loucks, Roger Brown.** (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) **High-speed direct-trace recording methods.** *Instruments*, 1951, 24, 30-34.—"Various high-speed direct-trace recording methods are described that do not involve photographic techniques. Some of the systems discussed will record signals having frequencies of several thousand cycles per second. All of the techniques are designed to provide a wide-exursion linear record which is not subject to the artifacts that arise from the inertia of the moving stylus in conventional ink writers or from the tendency of servomotor systems to 'hunt.' The recorders can be used with a wide variety of pick-up devices and most of the systems which are described can be constructed inexpensively."—*A. Chapanis.*

6604. **Rochels, K. H.** (*U. Cologne, Germany.*) **Über ein Gerät zur objektiven Sehschärfenbestimmung.** (An instrument for objective determination of visual acuity.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1950, 116, 31-34.—Described is a simple, easy to manage apparatus for objective determination of visual acuity. It relies on the well-known principle of optokinetic nystagmus. A white-black checker board pattern on a paper band runs over 2 drums behind a wall in which 2 windows are cut out. The eye-movements are observed with a magnifying mirror. The speed with which the object is moved, the distance, the size of the object and window can be changed. Objective values of visual acuity obtained by this apparatus are compared with subjective values.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6605. **Schober, Herb.** **Ein Sehzeichenprojektor zur genauen und reproduzierbaren subjektiven Fernvisusbestimmung.** (A visual signal projector for accurate and reproducible subjective far-vision determination.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1950, 116, 22-31.—A projector is described and pictured which by means of a normal 12 or 6 volt auto-lamp and a transformer or pre-resistance can be attached to the electric circuit. It projects on the wall of the examining room the visual signals requisite for the determination of far vision.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6606. **Sweeney, H. M.** (*Wright Field, Dayton, O.*) **Human decelerator.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, 22, 39-41; 49.—The device consists of a rocket-powered sled mounted on 2,000 feet of railroad track. Forty-five sets of friction brakes 1,250 feet from the starting point are capable of reducing the speed of the sled from 240 to 70 miles per hour in a fraction of a second. The operational range of the decelerator is from 10 to 60 g for durations ranging from 0.35 to 0.08 seconds, and at rates of change of deceleration from 500 to 3,000 g per second. Recording and telemetering equipment permit study of a wide range of human reactions during deceleration.—*A. Chapanis.*

6607. Wilson, D. K. **The manual-verbal response tachistoscope: distracting device for intelligibility testing.** Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy Special Devices Center, 1950. ii, 17 p. (Tech. Rep.—SDC104-2-20.)—The basis is laid for testing intelligibility under military rather than laboratory conditions. The experimental design includes the Purdue Manual-Verbal Response Tachistoscope, a standardized intelligibility test, and distracting psychomotor tasks involving eye-hand coordination. Construction and use of the equipment is described.—R. Tyson.

(See also abstracts 6658, 6674)

NEW TESTS

6608. Freeman, M. J. **The standardization of a psychosomatic test: validation of a psychosomatic syndrome.** *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 229-243.—The purpose was to test the hypothesis that the psychosomatic patient shows constellations of somatic symptoms and personality traits which can be measured and established as a clinical entity. The subjects were 100 non-psychosomatic patients (N) and 160 psychosomatic patients (P). The Psychosomatic Functional Behavior Test, consisting of 92 symptoms, was used to measure behavior. The results were strongly positive, 71 of the 92 items differentiating the P from the N-group. 15 references.—M. O. Wilson.

6609. Leiter, Russell G., & Partington, John A. **Leiter-Partington Adult Performance Scale.** Washington: Psychological Service Center Press, 1950.—Manual 33 p. (See *J. consult Psychol.*, 1951, 15, 88.)

6610. McHugh, Gelolo, et al. **Sex Knowledge Inventory.** Durham, N. C.: Family Life Publications, 1950.—Adult, for individual or group marriage counseling. Form X, for marriage counseling: test booklet (75¢ each), answer pad (\$2.25 per 25), and manual, 64 p. (\$1.50). Form Y, vocabulary and anatomy: test blank (\$2.25 per 25), with key. Sample set (\$3.50). (See *J. consult Psychol.*, 1951, 15, 88.)

6611. Travers, Robert M. W. (*Bd. Higher Educ., New York.*) **A critical review of the validity and rationale of the forced-choice technique.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 62-70.—Examination of the technique as employed in the Officer Efficiency Report indicates that the rater has to make judgments "which are strictly illogical. These defects in the technique are not, however, basic and can be remedied. An examination of the validation studies . . . reveals that the evidence does not support some of the claims made for the validity of these procedures . . . there seems little to choose between forced-choice and traditional rating. The high validity coefficients secured . . . must be considered to be largely spurious until they are demonstrated to be otherwise. . . . Proper studies need to be made to determine the validity of scales in this area constructed on the basis of an adequate rationale."—M. R. Marks.

STATISTICS

6612. Evans, W. Duane. (*U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.*) **On stratification and optimum allocations.** *Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 95-104.—A population including N individuals is distributed according to a variate X with mean \bar{X} and variance σ^2 . The population is divided among r strata, and in the i -th stratum the N_i individuals are distributed with the mean \bar{X}_i ; and the variance σ_i^2 . A sample is taken in each stratum. The sample taken in the i -th stratum includes n_i members, and the aggregate sample size for all strata is n . An estimate of the population mean is formed by combining the separate stratum sample means, using as weights the proportions of the total population to be found in the several strata.—G. C. Carter.

6613. Hotelling, Harold. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) **The impact of R. A. Fisher on statistics.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 35-46.—This article does not attempt to assess the whole of Professor Fisher's work in this field, but is concerned with the transition from the old to the new methods and views, and specifically with his part in bringing about the change. Statistics is entering a new era of better methods, sounder basic ideas, more adequate mathematical criticism and constructive activity, faster progress, and greater usefulness in more and more kinds of application. For contributing a powerful impetus to this movement we have to thank Ronald Aylmer Fisher.—G. C. Carter.

6614. Keyfitz, Nathan. **Sampling with probabilities proportional to size: adjustment for changes in the probabilities.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 105-109.—In order that the estimate using the measure of size may be unbiased, it is necessary that the random choice of a unit from the stratum be made with probability proportional to the measure of size which is to be used in the estimating. New information will be available in 1951 on the relative sizes of the primary sampling units in each stratum and it is intended to make use of this information. An unbiased procedure would be to select afresh one unit within each stratum, with probability proportional to the newly obtained measure of size and then to use this measure of size in estimating. It is the case, however, that a substantial investment has been made in the form of lists of households in the selected units; an administrative requirement is, therefore, that as few as possible of the originally selected units be changed. A device for adjusting probabilities so that the selected unit is chosen with probability proportional to the 1951 measure of size with the new unit the same as the old one in as many of the strata as possible is presented.—G. C. Carter.

6615. Massey, Frank J., Jr. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) **The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for goodness of fit.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 68-78.—In general, the power of the χ^2 test is not known whereas a lower bound to the power of the d test for any alternative can be read from a graph. The d test

treats individual observations separately and thus does not lose information by grouping, as the χ^2 test necessarily does. In small samples this loss of information in χ^2 procedures is large, since wide class intervals must be used; and for very small samples χ^2 is not applicable at all. d will usually require less computation than χ^2 . In cases where parameters must be estimated from the sample the χ^2 test is easily modified by reducing the number of degrees of freedom. The d test has no such known modifications. As yet the d test cannot be applied to discrete populations, whereas the χ^2 can be.—G. C. Carter.

6616. Nelson, Clarence W. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Use of factorial design in industrial relations research.** Dubuque, Ia.: Wm. C. Brown Co., 1950. iii, 52 p. \$1.50.—This research and technical report (#6) from the Industrial Relations Center at the University of Minnesota is concerned with a modification of variance analysis, called factorial design. The evaluation of a training program is the sample problem used to illustrate the method which is discussed at three levels. The first part is general, and in nontechnical terms explains what the technique can do. The second shows how to set up a study in such a way that the average personnel worker could use it as a guide for setting up a similar study. The third part shows the mathematical derivation of the techniques used. 22 references.—W. H. Osterberg.

6617. Savage, L. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **The theory of statistical decision.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 55-67.—Abraham Wald's recent book, *Statistical Decision Functions*, presents a new theory of the foundations of statistics. The vigorous exploration of this theory was begun by Professor Wald five or six years ago and is being continued under his leadership. The critical and philosophical remarks in this exposition may not accurately represent the views of Professor Wald, for both in writing and lecturing, he prefers to be rather non-committal on such points. Wald's report on the current state of the theory of statistical decision is of great scholarly value, and its possible influence for the good on statistics, through the enthusiastic few who are able to study it, is inestimable.—G. C. Carter.

6618. Snedecor, George W. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) **Everyday statistics.** Dubuque, Ia.: W. C. Brown Co., 1950. iv, 152 p. \$3.00.—"This book is for the general reader who wishes to learn some of the fundamentals of modern statistics. . . . No mathematics beyond elementary algebra is required." The development is from the practical problems of sampling, through probability, measurement, and distribution to regression and correlation. All topics are treated first from the immediate practical problem, with theory and methodology introduced to facilitate generalization to other problems.—C. M. Louttit.

6619. Spurr, William A. (Stanford U., Calif.) **A short-cut measure of correlation.** *J. Amer. statist.*

Ass., 1951, 46, 89-94.—The graphic and mathematical values of r and p were converted to z 's (Fisher's transformation of r with a nearly normal distribution), and the discrepancy ($z - z'$) compared with the sampling error of z , where $\sigma_z = 1/\sqrt{N-3}$. In the majority of cases the discrepancy was less than half the standard error of the computed z . In only one case (a curvilinear regression) did the discrepancy exceed the standard error. The median value of the ratio $(z - z')/\sigma_z$ was 0.37 for eleven linear regressions, 0.57 for five curvilinear cases, and 0.42 for all sixteen examples. The extreme value was 1.22. The ratio did not vary consistently with either r or N . Since sampling errors alone could cause several times as much difference as this in the computed values of r or p , and since the graphic errors were purposely maximized in this experiment, it is concluded that this method is reasonably accurate for many practical purposes.—G. C. Carter.

6620. Steiner, Peter O. (U. California, Berkeley.) **A source of bias in one of the samples of the 1950 census.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 110-113.—While in general the procedures employed in the 1950 Census of Population seem designed to minimize avoidable bias in the results, both through the design of the questions and through the instructions to the enumerators, one of the smaller samples seems to be subject to a type of systematic bias that may render interpretation of the results hazardous. There would be no cause for special concern with the 3% sample if it were representative of the entire population enumerated—it would then contain essentially the same biases as the enumerated population as a whole, and while these might be more serious in the sample they would clearly be of the same kind. The 3% sample, however, is not representative of the entire enumerated population because it does not in fact take every thirtieth person.—G. C. Carter.

6621. Walsh, John E. (Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **A large sample t -statistic which is insensitive to non-randomness.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 79-88.—Most well-known significance tests and confidence intervals for the population mean are based on the assumption of a random sample. It is found that even a slight deviation from randomness can result in a substantial change in significance level and confidence coefficient. This class of tests and confidence intervals thus seems to be of questionable practical value for large sets of observations. Large sample tests and confidence intervals for the mean which are not sensitive to the randomness requirement are obtained for a situation of practical interest by development of a special type of t -statistic. For the case of a random sample, these tests are as efficient (asymptotically) as those based on the standard t -statistic.—G. C. Carter.

6622. Walsh, John E. (Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **On a generalization of the Behrens-Fisher problem.** *Hum. Biol.*, 1950, 22, 125-135.—Consider a set of $m + n$ statistically independent observations, where a specified m of them are from continuous symmetrical populations with common

median and the remaining n are from continuous symmetrical populations with common median v . This paper develops significance tests and confidence intervals for $\mu - v$. Some efficiency properties of the resulting tests are investigated.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6623. Wilkinson, Bryan. (*Prudential Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.*) A statistical consideration in psychological research. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 156-158.—"Whenever a large group of statistics is collected in the 'blind analysis' type of experiment, the number of significant statistics should be tested by the binomial expansion to determine if that number is sufficiently great to indicate a non-chance occurrence . . . it is the purpose of this paper to present tables which will furnish the psychologist with the probabilities of obtaining n or more significant statistics in a set of N on the basis of chance alone."—M. R. Marks.

6624. Youden, W. J. The Fisherian revolution in methods of experimentation. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 47-50.—The most important contribution made by Fisher is that of bringing together the mathematical statisticians and the research workers. The relationship has grown beyond mere acquaintance: it now approaches fraternization. Unquestionably this came about because Fisher included within the covers of one book material of great consequence in the theory as well as in the applications of statistics. To all those who had part in facing the skeptics and conservatives there will remain the memory of the exciting days when in isolated areas the methods were given a trial and when new converts were made.—G. C. Carter.

(See also abstract 6642)

REFERENCE WORKS

6625. ———. Munahei psikhologia. (Psychological terminology in Hebrew.) Jerusalem: Committee for Hebrew Language, 1950. 98 p. (Mimeo.).—Psychological terms, given in English, French and German, are translated into Hebrew. A special Committee of psychologists and philologists translated about 1500 terms, using common words, forgotten words (especially from the Rabbinic and philosophical writings and neologisms.) The finished chapters are: general terms, research, sensations, psychophysics, perceptions, presentations, association, memory, learning, imaging, thinking, attention, mental work, reflexes, instincts, motivation, feeling and emotion, personality, individual differences, social psychology, heredity and environment, educational psychology, testology. The Committee is continuing its work.—H. Ormian.

6626. Harlow, Harry F. Publication policy for the *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 1-2.

6627. Scott, J. W., & Smith, F. V. A handlist of psychology periodicals in the learned libraries of Great Britain. *J. Document.*, 1950, 6, 152-166.—A

union list of 179 periodicals in psychology and closely related fields with indication of the holdings of 62 libraries in England and Scotland.—C. M. Louttit.

6628. [Slavson, S. R., Ed.] (*Jewish Bd. of Guardians, New York.*) *International journal of psychotherapy*. New York: International Universities Press. Vol. 1, No. 1, April 1951. Quarterly. \$7.50 per year; single issue \$2.00.—Official publication of The American Group Psychotherapy Association is dedicated to further growth of group therapy. Orientation will be primarily clinical and will reflect various types of group therapy currently employed in this country and abroad. The journal is to serve as a forum for free discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences.

6629. Wolff, Werner. Ed. (*Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.*) *Personality*. New York: Grune & Stratton. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1951. Quarterly. \$6.00 per year.—Preceded by Symposia 1 and 2 published in 1950, *Personality* is publishing quarterly symposia on topical issues in the field of personality. Each issue is devoted to recent researches on one specific subject.

ORGANIZATIONS

6630. American Psychological Association. Executive Secretary. (Wolfe, Dael.) Annual report of the executive secretary: 1950. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 634-637.

6631. American Psychological Association. Office of the Executive Secretary. APA officers, division officers, editors, committees, representatives, and related organizations, 1950-51. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 535-543.

6632. American Psychological Association. Recording Secretary. (Adkins, Dorothy C.) Proceedings of the fifty-eighth annual business meeting of the American Psychological Association, Inc., State College, Pennsylvania; September 6-7, 1950. Report of the Recording Secretary. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 544-559.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

6633. ———. Carl I. Hovland. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 638.—Portrait.

6634. ———. Dr. Leo Kanner. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 19, 159.—Portrait.

6635. [Anon.] Paul E. Johnson. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2(12), 8; 66.—Biography and portrait.

6636. Franklin, Kenneth J. (*St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London, Eng.*) A short history of physiology. (2nd ed.) London & New York: Staples Press, 1949. 147 p. \$2.00.—This short history devotes chapters to physiology in the ancient world, to Ibn An-Nafis, Leonardo da Vinci, Fernel, Vesalius, and Harvey, to question of circulation, and to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 16 portraits.—C. M. Louttit.

6637. Freud, Anna. August Aichhorn, July 27, 1878—October 17, 1949. *Int. J. Psychol.-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 51-56.—Obituary.

6638. King, Henry C. René Descartes—a new appraisal of the man and his problems. *Brit. J. physiol. Optics*, 1951, 8, 57-64.—The life and work of René Descartes are reviewed with considerable attention to a neglected work: *La Dioptrique*. The *Dioptrics* is divided into 10 chapters, the first seven dealing with light, refraction, the eye, and ocular images, the mechanism of vision and its improvement; the last three dealing with hyperboloidal lens surfaces, their production and advantages over spherical surfaces, together with some account of mirrors.—F. C. Sumner.

6639. Lewis, Aubrey. (U. London, Eng.) The twenty-fifth Maudsley lecture—Henry Maudsley: his work and influence. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 259-277.—This is an historical account of the professional and scientific life of Maudsley with an evaluation of his influence on psychiatry personally, through his writings, and by his gift setting up the Maudsley Hospital.—W. L. Wilkins.

6640. Lordkipanidze, D. O. Pedagogicheskoe uchenie K. D. Ushinskogo. (Pedagogical theory of K. D. Ushinskii.) Moscow: RSFSR State Pedagog. Press, 1950. 368 p. 9 rub., 55 kop.—Along with Ushinskii's philosophical and socio-political views are presented his general and specific pedagogical ideas. The significance of Ushinskii for the development of pedagogical thought in Soviet Georgia is discussed. 329-item bibliography.—I. D. London.

6641. Oberndorf, C. P. Dr. Adolf Meyer: 1866-1950. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 56-57.—Obituary.

6642. Yates, F. (Rothamsted Exp. Station, Eng.) The influence of Statistical Methods for Research Workers on the development of the science of statistics. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 19-34.—It is now twenty-five years since R. A. Fisher's *Statistical Methods for Research Workers* was first published. These twenty-five years have seen a complete revolution in the statistical methods employed in scientific research, a revolution which can be directly attributed to the ideas contained in this book, and which has spread in ever-widening circles until there is no field of statistics in which the influence of Fisherian ideas is not profoundly felt.—G. C. Carter.

(See also abstracts 6674, 6694)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

6643. American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. The work of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 577-584.

6644. American Psychological Association. Board of Directors. Approved doctoral training programs in clinical psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 576.

6645. American Psychological Association. Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology. Ethical standards for the distribution of psychological tests and diagnostic aids. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 620-626.

6646. American Psychological Association. Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology. Annual report of the Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology: 1950. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 585-593.

6647. American Psychological Association. Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology. Standards for practicum training in clinical psychology: tentative recommendations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 594-609.

6648. Heiser, Karl F. Survey of departments giving instruction in clinical psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 610-619.—The administrative officer of the Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology was authorized to survey the clinical training program in all schools. The method used was to study most recent catalogues of colleges and universities. Questionnaires were sent to schools which are preparing students to deal with maladjusted clients. The survey was made in June, 1949, and covered 230 departments of psychology. Pertinent information is shown in 15 statistical tables. A summary of major points is given.—R. Mathias.

6649. Katz, Daniel. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Public relations activities of the American Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 627-633.—During the spring of 1949 the Committee on Public Relations conducted two surveys to analyze current activities of the APA of a public relations nature. The author concludes that (1) a great deal of activity is carried on by members, by divisions, etc. to further acceptance of psychology by other scientists and the professional practitioners. (2) A broader program of public relations for the APA is desirable. (3) Members are concerned with the protection of both the psychologist and the public in the clinical and applied field. (4) The Central Office of APA should implement the public relations program.—R. Mathias.

6650. Kirkham, Juanita, & Thompson, George N. (Birmingham VA Hosp., Van Nuys, Calif.) The relationship between practicing psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 104-117.—The close teamwork relationship between psychiatrist, psychologist and psychiatric social worker for the benefit of the patient is indicated. Each has a fundamental role to contribute and several case reports are reported to further emphasize their contributions and the significance to the patients' recovery of the combined and coordinated efforts of these workers.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6651. Knight, Rex. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) The postgraduate training of psychologists. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 193-199.—There are 5 main groups of psychologists for whom postgraduate training must be provided: university, educational, occupational, clinical, and medical. Each group enters upon post graduate work with different aims and different psychological attainments. Consequently, although the various training courses possess some features in common, the different

groups need different kinds of training. Training programs for each of the groups are suggested and discussed.—G. S. Speer.

6652. Meyer, Edith. (Children's Med. Center, Boston, Mass.) Role of psychology in the cerebral palsy training unit. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 30(3), 18-19; 29.—The psychologist must function as a part of a team in teaching educational and social plans. Areas of research, problems of differential psychological diagnosis, and the relation to staff members and parents are briefly indicated.—G. S. Speer.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

6653. Bansi, H. W. (St. Georg Hosp., Hamburg, Germany.) Die Folgen chronischer Unterernährung. (Consequences of chronic undernutrition.) *Regensburger Jb. ärztl. Fortbildung*, 1949, 1, 8 p.—A general clinical description of semistarvation, briefly noting the psychological changes.—J. Brožek.

6654. Funkenstein, Daniel H. The role of ordinary epinephrine and nor-epinephrine in the elevation of blood pressure during stress. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 177-178.—Abstract and discussion.

(See also abstracts 6636, 6862)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

6655. De Souza Campos, João, & Fuser, Elvio. Cronaxia, curare e prostigmine no homem. (Chronaxie, curare and prostigmine in man.) *Hosp., Rio de J.*, 1950, 37, 967-998.—The effect of the injection of curare and prostigmine on the chronaxie of 10 patients is studied. In all the cases in which therapeutic doses of curare were administered, no modification of normal values of chronaxie were observed. In patients presenting advanced symptoms of curarization the use of the antagonist, prostigmine, was required but in this phase mean chronaxie values were not abnormal. With toxic doses a systematic elevation of the muscular chronaxie was observed as a rule 10 to 12 times the normal value; nerve chronaxie was not modified.—F. C. Sumner.

6656. Edinger, Tilly. (Harvard Coll., Cambridge, Mass.) Die Paläoneurologie am Beginn einer neuen Phase. (Paleoneurology at the beginning of a new phase.) *Experientia*, 1950, 6(7), 250-258.—Over against the more or less random collections of paleoneurological materials which obtained until recently, there is beginning a new phase for paleoneurology in which with the collaboration of American museums preparation of endocranial casts from almost every stage of the well-established evolutionary history of the horse has been made and now it is possible to follow the evolution of a brain through a period of about 55 million years. In the gradual transformation of the *Hyracotherium* brain into that of *Equus* the main feature is found to have been greater expansion of cerebrum, neopallium, and

corresponding portion of cerebellum than of other brain parts.—F. C. Sumner.

6657. Fazekas, Joseph F., Graves, F. Burton, & Alman, Ralph W. (Gallinger Municipal Hosp., Washington, D. C.) The influence of the thyroid on cerebral metabolism. *Endocrinology*, 1951, 48, 169-174.—Biochemical analysis of the brain-cortex use of oxygen was studied in vitro in normal, hyperthyroid, and hypothyroid adult and young developing rat tissue. Results indicate that the utilization of oxygen was not influenced by hypothyroidism in either age group. Hyperthyroidism in the adult animal likewise failed to influence the metabolic level. In the younger subjects, however, an acceleration toward the normal adult level was observed. It is hazarded that these results obtain because "cerebral metabolism alone apparently is not stimulated by the thyroid hormone above the normal adult level . . . (thus) this level must be equivalent to the maximal metabolic capacity of brain tissue."—L. A. Pennington.

6658. Knowles, William B. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Implanted electrodes for stimulating or recording from deep-lying brain structures. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1951, 76, 315-320.—The construction and implantation of a permanent electrode system whereby the electrical activity of the normal cat's cortical and diencephalic areas can be recorded during sleep and waking states, are described in detail. 3 illustrative figures are given the last of which shows cortical and thalamic records taken on the 7th post-operative day. 5 months after implantation in one animal brain-examination showed "negligible gliosis . . . around the electrodes and a slight herniation of the cortex." "It is believed that by this method electrodes may be implanted in a normal brain and remain permanently serviceable."—L. A. Pennington.

6659. Köhler, Wolfgang. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) Direct currents of the brain. *Science*, 1951, 113, 478.—Abstract.

6660. Korey, Saul R. (Columbia U., New York.) Effect of dilantin and mesantoin on the giant axon of the squid. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1951, 76, 297-299.—Oscilloscopic recording of the axon's electrical activity to monophasic stimulation indicates the selected anti-convulsant drugs have no effect when the tissue is perfused in artificial sea water. If the calcium and magnesium content of the water is reduced, a spontaneous firing of the fiber occurs. Dilantin labelled with N¹⁵ was found to penetrate rapidly into the interior of the axon. These and other results are briefly considered in relation to the convulsive disorders . . . "when the physiological equilibrium has been altered and a state of hyperirritability produced, as in the experiments described, these compounds are effective."—L. A. Pennington.

6661. Polman, A. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) Anencephaly, spina bifida and hydrocephaly; a contribution to our knowledge of the causal genesis of congenital malformations. *Genetica, The Hague*,

1950, 25(1/2), 29-78.—Studied are two groups of families containing children with anencephaly, spina bifida, encephalocele, and other deformities involving an abnormal development of the C N S and surrounding supportive tissue. Conclusions: (1) there is a strong indication in favor of the assumption of a hereditary disposition as a causal-genetic factor in the origin of the deformities, this factor having a recessive character; (2) there was no sign of a possible influence of exogenous factors, although in this respect the investigation was incomplete; (3) that on the ground of this investigation it may be supposed that intermarriages promote the origin of the deformities mentioned. 34 references.—F. C. Sumner.

6662. Tasaki, Ichizi, & Sato, Masayasu. (Tokyo U., Japan.) On the relation of the strength-frequency curve in excitation by alternating current to the strength-duration and latent addition curves of the nerve fiber. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1951, 34, 373-388.—Calculation of the strength-duration and strength-frequency curves from latent addition data by the Blair-Monnier-Hill-Rashevsky theory yielded results which showed a considerable divergence from actual data. Calculation by the method of integrating the whole latent addition curve yielded satisfactory results.—S. S. Marzolf.

6663. Woolsey, C. N., & Settlage, P. H. Pattern of localization in the precentral motor cortex of *Macaca mulatta*. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 238.—Abstract.

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

6664. Autrum, Hansjochem, & Schneider, Wilfriede. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Vergleichende Untersuchungen über den Erschütterungssinn Insekten. (Comparative studies on vibration sense in insects.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1948, 31, 77-88.—Vibrations were applied to insects belonging to several orders. In those species without subgenual organs, vibration thresholds lay between 300 and 400 d.v. Perception of the vibration is due to the tibiotarsal chordotonal organs or through the hair sensilla in the synovial membranes. To this group belong the Hemiptera, Coleoptera and Diptera. In those groups with the subgenual organs described in 1941 by Autrum (Blattidae, Orthoptera, Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera) greater sensitivity was recorded, the highest frequency of at least 2000 d.v. Perception of vibrations here arises in the subgenual organ.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6665. Boyd, William C. (U. S. Nav. Med. Res. Unit No. 3, Cairo, Egypt.) "Taste blindness" to phenylthiocarbamide and related compounds. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 71-74.—Sundry comments are made on a paper by Cohen and Ogden (see 24: 3544). Other papers on the subject are reviewed. It is concluded that, "... statistically significant differences exist in some populations between the percentages of the two sexes which are able to taste

(PTC) as bitter, and that significant racial differences exist. Some of the problems of testing have been discussed. The fact that certain other compounds somewhat similar in structure to PTC are tasted as bitter by the same persons is discussed, and results with several new substances are mentioned."—M. R. Marks.

6666. Comrey, A. L., Canfield, A. A., Wilson, R. C., & Zimmerman, W. S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) The effect of increased positive radial acceleration upon perceptual speed ability. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, 22, 60-64; 69.—14 subjects took a simple test of visual perception as they rode a human centrifuge at acceleration levels of 1, 2.5 and 4 g. Performance on the first 3 trials of any day was impaired at the higher g-levels, but the second 3 trials showed no impairment. "It is concluded . . . that limited exposure to the effects of increased positive radial acceleration, up to the level of 4 g, may distract subjects in the performance of perceptual-speed tasks, but adaptation to such distraction readily takes place."—A. Chapanis.

6667. Ehrenberg, Rudolf, & Güttes, Hans-Joachim. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Über die Wirkung von Rhodaniden und Sulfaten auf die Schwellenwerte des Geschmacks. (The influence of cyanates and sulphates on the taste threshold.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1949, 251, 664-671.—In 600 experiments on 8 subjects, it was found that small amounts of KCNS (0.01 M) raise the threshold for sweet sensation and decrease the threshold for bitter sensation. Sulfates, especially $MgSO_4$, have the opposite effect. The taste for coffee, tea, and cocoa is inhibited by KCNS and facilitated by $MgSO_4$.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6668. von Holst, E. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) Zur Funktion des Statolithenapparates im Wirbeltierlabyrinth. (The function of the statoliths in the vertebrate labyrinth.) *Naturw.*, 1949, 36, 127-128.—There are several theories of the utricle reflex of the vertebrate. Tests made on fish showed the following results: a change of the light direction effects the well-known "light-back reaction," which excludes the pressure theory. On the basis of the behavior of fish in the centrifuge, shearing is considered to be the stimulus eliciting the reflex. Tests show that the tendency to turn in unilateral statolith-lacking fish is not a statolith reflex but occurs in the statolith extirpation through destruction of the sensory epithelium, which in normal condition produces a tonic right or left turning motion to which the shearing stimulus is added.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

VISION

6669. Baker, C. H., & Bott, E. A. (U. Toronto, Can.) Studies on visual flicker and fusion: II. Effects of timing of visual stimuli on binocular fusion and flicker. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 9-17.—Binocular flicker rate under "instantaneous" interruption of the light is higher than under progressive (via a shutter) interruption. Where, with two light

stimuli, Sherrington had found only a 2% difference in cff between synchronous and opposed arrangements, the present study reports a difference of 9%.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

6670. Byrnes, Victor A. (Randolph Field, Tex.) Visual problems of supersonic speeds. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 34, 169-177.—Slanting optical surfaces, visual distortion due to shock waves, vibration, lag in visual perception, acceleration, temperature and high speed escape are discussed briefly; other problems are suggested.—D. Shaad.

6671. Colson, Z. William. Verhoeff's theory of normal binocular vision. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 34, 200-205.—A discussion of Verhoeff's theory of "replacement" is presented; diagrams are included.—D. Shaad.

6672. Culler, A. M., & Fry, G. A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The effect of viewing TV on the eyes. *Ohio St. Univ., Inst. Res. Vision Monogr.*, 1950, 19 p.—Analysis of the replies of 556 ophthalmologists and optometrists to a questionnaire on the ocular effects of viewing television. Persons who consult eye specialists about TV viewing difficulties are of two principal types, presbyopes, and asthenopes. Eye-strain symptoms reported to be associated with viewing TV include eye fatigue, headaches, conjunctivitis, blepharitis and tearing. Only a few of the replies stated that viewing TV was contributory to any changes in static refraction, muscle balance, or development of any serious impairment in function or structure of the eye. A wide variety of tinted lenses are being recommended for TV viewing by an appreciable number of questionees. Eleven specific research problems are suggested as a result of the analysis of the replies.—M. Alpern.

6673. de Groot, W., & Kruithof, A. A. The colour triangle. *Philips tech. Rev.*, 1950, 12, 137-144.—The concept of color specification is dealt with in analogy with the specification of luminance. An explanation is given of the construction of the I.C.I. X, Y, Z color space and the associated x, y chromaticity diagram. This is followed by a discussion of the possibility of rendering the chromaticity plane with oil paints, and a color reproduction of an oil painting of the plane is included. The number of distinguishable chromaticities is said to exceed 10,000. Differences in the color stimulus and sensation are discussed. Finally a simple, inexpensive, demonstrational device is described for mixing colored lights in various proportions in such a manner as to make possible automatic visual appearance of the mixture in its appropriate place in a chromaticity plane.—R. W. Burnham.

6674. Esser, Albert. (Med. Academy, Düsseldorf, Germany.) Zur Geschichte der Erfindung des Augenspiegels. (On the history of the invention of the ophthalmoscope.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1950, 116, 1-14.—It is sought to clear up certain circumstances connected with Helmholtz's invention of the ophthalmoscope. 4 stages in the history of the invention are differentiated temporally: the conception of the idea; the first oral announcement for

safeguarding the priority; the literary publication; the demonstration of the instrument. The conception of the idea was during the period immediately before the winter semester 1850/51. Friday, Dec. 6, 1850 was the earliest day of the announcement of the invention. The month of October 1851 is determined as the time of the publication of the monograph. The first public demonstration of the ophthalmoscope was Nov. 11, 1851.—F. C. Sumner.

6675. Franklin, Dorothy A. Differentiation of phi phenomenon and parallax. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 34, 77-83.—When retinal correspondence is normal, alternate stimulation of each eye at disparate retinal points elicits the phi phenomenon; in strabismus, disparate retinal elements may acquire a common visual direction (abnormal retinal correspondence) and their alternate stimulation produces no sensation of movement.—D. Shaad.

6676. Guth, Sylvester K. Comfortable brightness relationships for critical and casual seeing. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1951, 46, 65-72.—In a simulated visual environment the variables of size, brightness, position and number of sources, and the state of adaptation produced by the environment are each studied in relation to the production of a just noticeable sensation of distraction. According to the relative weights of each of these factors a composite determination of the amount of distraction produced in any given situation can be determined.—G. W. Knox.

6677. Hick, W. E. The threshold for sudden changes in the velocity of a seen object. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1950, 2, 33-41.—The velocity threshold for a seen object was measured by the method of constant stimuli (two categories). The data approximated Weber's Law except at the extremes of the velocity range where the threshold was higher. The mean threshold whether or not the velocity was increasing or decreasing under favorable conditions was about 12% of the initial velocity. A significant number of correct responses occurred when the velocity change was as low as 2.5%. Blank stimuli tended to elicit judgments of "slower." The threshold was higher when two stimuli (changing at the same rate) converged, crossed and then diverged. The exposure time could be reduced to .5 sec. without seriously affecting the results.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

6678. Hofstetter, H. W. Illumination for sight testing. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1951, 46, 116-118.—The illumination needs associated with eye-testing are described in some detail, with general recommendations as to illumination levels and distribution. Emphasis is on the needs in the practitioner's examining rooms. Illumination problems peculiar to the sight-testing practitioner are mentioned. Included also is a discussion of the problem of standardizing illumination requirements for visual acuity testing.—G. W. Knox.

6679. Korchin, Sheldon J., Singer, Jerome L., & Ballard, Robert G. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) The influence of frustration on the reproduction of visually-perceived forms. *Personality*, 1951,

1, 54-66.—The purpose was to test the hypothesis that disturbance in the perceptual response of an adult is analogous to regression in children as a result of frustration. Psychiatrists and social workers in a clinic served as experimental subjects. The results, which were positive, were treated in light of Gestalt theory, Head's concept of vigilance, and the perceptual performance of pathological patients.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6680. Le Grand, Yves. *Sur l'emploi de la formule de Poisson dans les statistiques du seuil absolu de vision.* (On the use of Poisson's law in the statistics of the absolute visual threshold.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1949, 229, 1089-1091.—Use of Poisson's law to represent the distribution of visual responses in absolute threshold experiments involves an assumption that there are no variations in receptor activity, and that the distribution is a function only of variations in intensity of the light source. Recognition of the established fact of receptor variability requires the application of a more general law in which the normal probability of such variations is considered. The less general Poisson law gives the minimum number of photons (n) effective at the threshold instead of a more realistic value. The same conclusion applies to methods which determine n according to spatial or temporal laws of summation.—*R. W. Burnham.*

6681. Lieberman, A. A. *Visual hallucinations due to irritation of the occipital lobe.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 242-243.—Abstract.

6682. Mitchell, Richard T., Morris, Ailene, & Dimmick, Forrest L. (*U. S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.*) *The relation of dark adaptation to duration of prior red adaptation.* *Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1950, 9, No. 166, 258-277.—Instantaneous thresholds in the dark and curves of dark adaptation were measured as a function of the duration of prior red illumination. One subject was tested. Exposure to the particular red illumination used in this experiment did not greatly lower the instantaneous threshold. Following five minutes of red adaptation the rate of subsequent dark adaptation was faster than normal. The first five minutes of red adaptation were most efficient in reducing the total time required for dark adaptation. Red adaptation for periods longer than 20 minutes did not reduce the time subsequently needed to reach full dark adaptation.—*A. Chapanis.*

6683. Mueller, Conrad G. (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Frequency of seeing functions for intensity discrimination at various levels of adapting intensity.* *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1951, 34, 463-474.—The percentage of times a human subject detects an increment of intensity was plotted as a function of intensity and of intensity increment, using foveal vision. 5 frequencies of seeing curves were obtained at each of 9 values of adapting intensity covering the range from -1.45 to 4.45 log photons. Slope of frequency of seeing curve increases slightly with an increase in intensity and finally becomes independent of in-

tensity at medium to high intensities.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

6684. Raab, Cornelius. *Die praktische Bedeutung der Gleichgewichtsstörungen der Augenmuskeln.* (The practical import of imbalances of the ocular muscles.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1950, 120, 220-236.—Discusses diagnosis and treatment of imbalances of the extraocular muscles. Vertical imbalances as well as convergence insufficiency (either exophoric or esophoric) are of prime importance. Prisms may be profitably employed for therapy but since such imbalances are merely local manifestations of systemic disorders, these latter must not be neglected. English and French summaries.—*M. Alpern.*

6685. Rife, David C. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *Heredity and the eyes.* *O-eye-O*, 1950, 16(3), 10-17.—Summarizes briefly the literature on ocular genetics. While variations in eye color are certainly almost completely genetic, inheritance of this characteristic is polygenetic. Recessive sex-linked genes are responsible for each of the four types of red-green color blindness. Discusses briefly the genetic basis of: retinitis pigmentosa, ectopia lentis, Leber's disease, blue sclerae, and albinism. The variations in the vast majority of traits in man are an end product of heredity and environment. The relative roles of these are best studied by analysis of the characteristics of monozygotic twins.—*M. Alpern.*

6686. Rock, Milton L. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) *Visual performance as a function of low photopic brightness levels.* Dayton, O.: U. S. Air Force, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1950. (AF Tech. Rep. No. 6013.) iv, 31 p.—Performance was measured on four visual perceptual tasks as a function of brightness, at low photopic levels. The tasks were: (1) magnitude of Müller-Lyer illusion; (2) absolute threshold for motion of stripes; (3) stereoscopic depth discrimination; and (4) simple addition. Ten subjects performed each task at five brightness levels: 0.005 (0.008 for simple addition), 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, and 1.0 foot-lambert. For all four tasks there was a critical brightness level below which decreases in brightness were associated with increasingly poor performance. For the motion threshold the critical brightness was approximately 0.1 foot-lambert, and for the other tasks 0.05 foot-lambert. Above these values increases in brightness produced little or no improvement in performance.—*W. F. Grether.*

6687. Sabatini, Raoul W. *Vision through attention.* *Optom. Wkly*, 1951, 42, 157-163.—"Mental focus" (attention) as well as visual focus is necessary for good vision.—*D. Shaad.*

6688. Salomon, Francine. *L'absorption sélective de la lumière par le cristallin.* (Selective absorption of light by the crystalline lens.) *Rev. Opt. (théor. instrum.)*, 1950, 29, 632-647.—Results are reported on the absorption of visible and ultraviolet light by the human lens. Records were obtained photographically for 5 spectral locations of the diffusion

image of the lens. Results for 7 observers, ranging in age from 20 to 50, indicate a near constant coefficient of absorption of the lens for wavelengths from 450 to 650 mμ and a greater absorption in the blue and ultraviolet. In the red results varied depending on the observer.—R. W. Burnham.

6689. Wald, George, & Brown, Paul K. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Rhodopsin and visual excitation. *Science*, 1951, 113, 474.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 6604, 6605, 6638, 7031)

AUDITION

(See abstract 6602)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

6690. Churchill, John A., & Rutledge, Mary L. Reflex seizures precipitated by immersion in water. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 249.—Abstract.

6691. Hall, Calvin S., & Whiteman, Paul H. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) The effects of infantile stimulation upon later emotional stability in the mouse. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 61-66.—Half of a group of genetically identical house mice were exposed for 4 days to 2 minutes of bell-ringing. All were tested from 30-40 days of age in open field, at 70-80 days with Stone's stove pipe test, and a repeated open field test at 100-110 days of age. "Although the differences between the experimental and control animals do not reach a high level of significance except in the case of the first open-field test, they are all in the same direction, thus supporting the proposition that subjecting the infant organism to intense stimulation will result in emotional instability in later life.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6692. Lincoln, Frederick C. Migration of birds. *U. S. Fish & Wildlife Serv. Circ.*, 1950, No. 16, iii, 102 p. 30¢. (Super. Doc., Washington.)—The migration of birds has been studied since 1920 by banding work done under official auspices jointly by the U. S. and Canada. The constantly accumulating data are making possible a clearer picture of the timing and pattern of migration. In this bulletin the author discusses theories of migration, the timing and routes followed for a wide variety of species with breeding grounds as far north as the Arctic regions and wintering grounds extending from southern U. S. to South America. 102-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

6693. Masserman, Jules H. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Some current concepts of sexual behavior. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 67-72.—Rado's main theses about the adaptive nature of "normal" and "neurotic" sexual behavior are believed to be supported by animal experimentation, and by anatomical, physiological and clinical evidence. It is relevantly indicated, that the basically valuable elements of psychoanalytic theory and practice rather than being threatened are actually validated and broadened in force and in application by evidence from these related fields.—N. H. Pronko.

6694. Schneider, Emil. Der animale Magnetismus; seine Geschichte und seine Beziehungen zur Heilkunst. (Animal magnetism; its history and its relations to medicine). Zurich: Konrad Lampert, 1950. 527 p.—Schneider traces the history of magnetism through the ages, from Babylonia, Egypt, to Paracelsus, Gassner and Mesmer. The latter's biography and doctrines are given extensive treatment and occupy the major portion of the work. Developments since the time of Mesmer are briefly considered. Relationships to Hahnemann's homeopathic system are emphasized. Extensive bibliography.—H. H. Strupp.

6695. Sheffield, Fred D., Wulff, J. Jepson, & Barker, Robert. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Reward value of copulation without sex drive reduction. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 3-8.—The speed of running an alley-way and climbing a hurdle to a female in heat was measured in sexually naive male rats. A control group ran to a male companion. Brief copulation, without ejaculation, was permitted. Learning was significantly better in the animals running to a female lure, although all animals demonstrated reduction in running speed. "The results demonstrate that copulation without ejaculation and without any past history of ejaculation, functions as an effective reward for selective learning in male rats." The writers suggest that elicitation of a prepotent consummatory response, rather than drive reduction is the critical factor in reinforcement of instrumental responses.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6696. Simon, Charles W. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.), Wickens, Delos D., Brown, Ursula, & Pennock, Lewis. Effect of the secondary reinforcing agents on the primary thirst drive. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 67-70.—This experiment is an attempt to find out if the strength of a primary need (thirst) is reduced by secondary reinforcement in the absence of the primary reinforcement. Rats on a 24-hour water deprivation schedule were watered in a problem situation containing a manipulable bar, a light and a buzzer, all associated with access to water. After preliminary training test trials were given without primary reinforcement, after which the animals were permitted to drink in another box. Results show no reduction in water intake as a function of secondary reinforcement. The writers conclude: "there appears to be no basis for assuming that the secondary reinforcing agent temporarily acquires the physiological equivalence of the primary reinforcing agent after conditioning."—L. I. O'Kelly.

6697. Stapp, John Paul. (Wright-Patterson Air Base, Dayton, O.) Human tolerance to deceleration: summary of 166 runs. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, 22, 42-45; 85.—Tests show that the body has astonishing strength and g-tolerance for linear deceleration. Forces up to 40 g at 1,200 g per second for 0.12 seconds can be endured without irreversible damage if the body is adequately restrained with shoulder, lap and leg harnesses.—A. Chapanis.

(See also abstract 7139)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

6698. Cooper, Linn F., & Erickson, Milton H. Time distortion in hypnosis II. *Bull. Georgetown Univ. med. Center*, 1950, 4(3), 50-68.—Two groups of subjects were utilized; one with 4Ss and the other with 2Ss. The first group were not informed concerning the nature of the problem. The second group were aware of the purpose of the investigation. "The experiments consisted in suggesting to the hypnotized subjects that they perform certain hallucinated activities, and in studying the relationship between the experiential and the physical time involved. . . . Time sense can be deliberately altered to a predetermined degree by hypnotic suggestion and Ss can have an amount of subjective experience under these conditions that is more nearly commensurate with the subjective time involved than with the world time." (See 22: 4760.)—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6699. Hanley, T. D., & Williamson, R. J. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) The effect of various noise levels on performance of three mental tasks. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1950. (*Tech. Rep. SDC 104-2-21.*) ii, 41 p.—Addition, vocabulary, and number comparison tests were administered under conditions of no noise, four levels of constant noise up to 95 decibels, and a random noise mixture. The noise was produced by a recording of a battery of office machines. Performance on the tests was not found to be affected by any of the noise conditions. Several possible explanations are offered for the negative findings.—W. F. Grether.

6700. Perk, David. *Morale*. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 19-40.—An effort is made to define "morale" and "to review the various contexts in which it frequently figures, and the criteria by which it is assessed." The author defines morale as "the barometer of the individual's and the community's capacity for suitable response to the call of duty and the fortitude and tenacity displayed in the response." A comparative examination of the morale factors among British, German and Japanese emphasizes the role of the basic orientation of the people when confronted with morale-shaking experiences. Perk indicates that "The morale of the individual, generally speaking, may be gauged from the morale of the group." However, when separated from his group he suffers from the morale deprivation, especially if group morale is high.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6701. Reid, John W. (*Albright Coll., Reading, Pa.*) An experimental study of "analysis of the goal" in problem-solving. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 51-69.—To secure objective data on the role of "analysis of the goal" a series of 236 individual experiments was carried out with 148 college students. One group received "experimental aids" while the other group received aids under "control procedure." Conclusions reached were: "1. 'Analysis of explication of the goal' is important for reaching solutions in meaningful problem-situations. 2.

'Functional solutions' thus 'explicated' facilitate restructurations (final solutions) despite manifest 'fixations'."—M. J. Stanford.

6702. Sarbin, Theodore R. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Mental age changes in experimental regression. *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 221-228.—The purpose was to test the hypothesis that an adult could enact precisely the role of a child as measured by mental age tests. The subjects were college students and regression was achieved through hypnosis. The results were negative, although they did show that the better the aptitude for role-taking the more accurate was role-enactment.—M. O. Wilson.

6703. White, Ralph K. Verbal data and "self-evident" values. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 35-44.—"This paper discusses briefly three methodological problems involved in the use of verbal data to throw light on motives or on values: (1) the way in which language reflects those socially-defined values which are looked upon as "self-evident" by a given social group, (2) the relation between such values and the motives or needs with which psychologists are ordinarily concerned, and (3) the relation between words and actions, or between 'actual' motives and verbally expressed motives."—M. O. Wilson.

LEARNING & MEMORY

6704. Bernberg, Raymond E. (*Los Angeles State Coll., Calif.*) A comparison of the effects of electroconvulsive shock and electronarcosis upon the learning ability of young rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 50-60.—Using rats 35 days of age at the start of the experiment, 10 daily electroconvulsive shocks and electronarcotic treatments were given to different groups. After a ten day recovery period the animals were trained on a Stone multiple-T maze to a criterion of mastery or for 15 daily trials. The two experimental groups were significantly inferior to an untreated control group in mean error and in number of animals reaching the criterion. The electroconvulsive group showed a significant impairment of food intake when compared to the other two groups.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6705. Gatling, Frank Prentice. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) A study of the continuity of the learning process as measured by habit reversal in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 78-83.—Rats were run on a modified Lashley jumping apparatus to a criterion in light-dark grey discrimination and sub-groups were given 10, 20 and 30 pre-reversal trials in excess of the criterion before reversal of the positive cue and retraining. Results show pre-reversal training to have an effect in proportion to the number of pre-reversal trials. "The results support the continuity theory of discrimination learning and are in opposition to the non-continuity theory."—L. I. O'Kelly.

6706. Grice, G. Robert. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Comments on Razran's discussion of stimulus

generalization. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 150-152.—Three aspects of Razran's discussion (see 24: 1703) are commented on: (1) Razran appears to be unduly concerned with the effect of variability upon empirically obtained generalization gradients. (2) Razran's contention that "generalization gradients are not generated at the time of original conditioning but that 'all effects of generalization are generated during tests of generalization,'" is taken to be "operationally meaningless." (3) Experiments on semantic generalization included in Razran's paper are not instances of primary stimulus generalization but more properly secondary or "mediated" generalization and thus are not necessarily relevant to the central problem.—M. R. Marks.

6707. Grice, G. Robert. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A note on the basis of discrimination in the Grice Size Discrimination apparatus. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 99.—To test suggestions that animals were responding on the basis of distance between the bottom edge of the stimulus object and the floor rather than to the relative size of the stimulus objects in the Grice apparatus, four animals were trained with the conventional stimulus placement and were then tested with stimuli mounted with bottom edges rather than centers equidistant from the floor. Results showed equally good discrimination, and appear to warrant the conclusion that "the significant cue is some aspect of size itself."—L. I. O'Kelly.

6708. Hunt, Howard F. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Brady, Joseph V. Some effects of electro-convulsive shock on a conditioned emotional response ("anxiety"). *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 88-98.—When ECS is administered to rats after establishment of a conditioned anticipatory fear response in a Skinner box, the ECS "appears to have the immediate effect of diminishing or virtually eliminating a conditioned emotional response established prior to the convulsive treatments." Possible hypotheses are presented. 16 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6709. Kellogg, W. N. (Florida State U., Tallahassee), & Hovorka, E. J. Are localized CRs lost or eradicated following unilateral cortical damage? *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 37-49.—Following a conditioning of right or left hind limb flexion in a buzzer-shock instrumental situation, two dogs received homolateral cortical lesions, four received contralateral lesions and three were used as normal controls. Post-operative tests showed no differences between the controls and the homolateral group. In the contralateral group, however, "the non-shocked feet following the ablations responded immediately to the buzz with an increased frequency comparable to the responsiveness of the shocked members." The results indicate that "localized—conditioned flexion response is in no sense of the word 'lost' or 'forgotten' by extensive lesions in the opposite cerebral hemisphere."—L. I. O'Kelly.

6710. Kendler, Howard H. (New York U.) "What is learned?"—A theoretical blind alley. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 13, 73-77.—Differing

interpretations of comparable data reveal that something more than data brings conflict over the question of what is learned. Learning theorists add their own style of thinking to their operational definitions. Intervening variables are essentially imaginary constructs and the pseudo-problem of what is learned arises when these intuitive properties are added to the operational meanings.—J. Bucklew.

6711. Lewis, Don; McAllister, Dorothy E., et al. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) An investigation of individual susceptibility to interference. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1950. (Tech. Rep. SDC 938-1-10.) viii, 80 p.—Susceptibility to interference was studied using a Modified Mashburn Apparatus, a Modified Two-Hand Coordinator, a Turret Pursuit Apparatus, and lists of paired associates. On each task there was original learning, interpolated learning on an interfering task, and relearning. For the motor tests the interfering tasks were reversals of the original tasks. In the paired associate lists the response words were changed. Biographical, handedness, and Taylor Anxiety Scale data were also obtained on all subjects. Intercorrelations between the interference measures on the different tasks were quite low and not considered to give support to a general trait of "susceptibility to interference." Correlations of handedness and other personal data with performance measures were not significant.—W. F. Grether.

6712. Meyer, Donald R., Harlow, Harry F., & Settlage, Paul H. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) A survey of delayer response performance by normal and brain-damaged monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 17-25.—Delayed response performance for intervals from 5 to 40 seconds was studied in 4 monkeys with extensive unilateral lesions, 4 with similar lesions and with later-stage destruction of the lateral surface of the contralateral prefrontal region, and 4 normal controls. No differences were found between the normal and unilateral lesion groups. However, the animals with bilateral lesions showed almost complete inability to make the delayed response, although when non-spatial cues were enhanced performance was improved. The writers suggest that "a predominantly general response to changes in stimulation penalizes the prefrontal monkey in the delayed response situation."—L. I. O'Kelly.

6713. Nissen, Henry W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Analysis of a complex conditional reaction in chimpanzee. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 9-16.—With a total serial training of 17,740 trials a young adult chimpanzee mastered concurrently 16 two-choice discrimination habits. "The discriminanda employed were interrelated in such a way that correct choice on any one habit demanded simultaneous responsiveness to five distinct cues." It is not felt that this represents the maximal capacity of the chimpanzee for solving this type of problem, although the data do not "indicate that the subject made use of the general principle that a given change of context reversed all previously

learned positive-negative values of the stimuli." A high degree of similarity among aspects of the stimuli and differences of stimulus-patterning are the special characteristics of the conditional reaction problem.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6714. Pilgrim, Francis J., Zabarenko, L. M., & Patton, R. A. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The role of amino acid supplementation and dietary protein level in serial learning performance of rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 26-36.—Using a modified Lashley pattern water maze and two water temperatures (15°C and 35°C) animals maintained on purified diets of known composition were trained with supplementation of pure amino acids and increased or decreased amount of protein. "It was found that the addition of 3 per cent L(+)-glutamic acid or 2 percent total of L(-) cystine plus DL-methionine to the basal diet containing 18 percent protein, did not alter the maze performance in terms of mean number of trials, errors, or time to reach the criterion. Also, decreasing the protein to 12 percent or increasing it to 30 percent, although producing a difference in growth rates, did not affect the maze performance." 19 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6715. Razran, Gregory. (Queens Coll., N. Y.) Reply to Grice's "Comments on Razran's discussion of stimulus generalization." *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 153-155.—It is held that the three points made by Grice (see 25: 6706) are in some instances obvious and in others immaterial. Two additional points are made: (1) "It may well be that CR transfers that are now subsumed under primary stimulus generalization and under mediated generalization are really cases of residuals of multiple conditioning, as implied in Pavlov's studies of compound conditioning." (2) "Gradients of generalization in the manner of Pavlov and Hull . . . are obviously at the same time gradients of differentiation and thus assert that organisms are capable of developing in a few trials multitudes of discriminative reactions." This involves unusual and contradictory assumptions about the capacity of organisms.—M. R. Marks.

6716. Seward, John P. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Experimental evidence for the motivating function of reward. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 130-149.—The present paper has been written to test the writer's tertiary-motivation hypothesis of reinforcement by applying it where the independent variable was some property of reward, such as the presence or absence, amount, or palatability of a food incentive. Results of experiments on the following problems were discussed with respect to their theoretical significance: (1) effect of amount and palatability of reward; (2) effect of changing the amount or palatability of reward on simple locomotor response; (3) effect of introducing reward on maze performance. 43-item bibliography.—M. R. Marks.

6717. Thistlethwaite, Donald. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) A critical review of latent learning and related experiments. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 97-129.—A survey of latent learning experiments

over the last three decades seems to justify the following conclusions: (1) A number of latent learning and irrelevant-incentive learning experiments constitute exceptions to the alleged indispensability of reinforcement in the learning process. (2) Certain conditions are favorable to such learning and other conditions are unfavorable: some appear to be predominantly motivational and perceptual in character; others have to do with controlling the development of preferential tendencies; and still other conditions seem to have only a psychometric or mensurational significance. 76-item bibliography.—M. R. Marks.

6718. Tsao, J. C. (U. Hong Kong, China.) Studies in spaced and massed learning: III. Paired-associate and serial learning. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1950, 2, 13-18.—Under conditions of massed and spaced practice 24 naive males were required to associate pairs of low meaningfulness nonsense syllables. The order of presentation was fixed and the exposure time was 2 sec. Although the number of correct responses for spaced practice was consistently greater the differences were not statistically significant. The results of previous experimentation show that in serial learning spaced practice is much more efficient than massed when low meaningfulness nonsense syllables are employed. The fact that paired-associate and serial learning may involve different processes is discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also abstracts 6601, 6842, 7013, 7154)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

6719. Levitt, Eugene E. (Columbia U., New York.) Cognitive distortion and ego-involvement. *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 212-220.—Using college freshman males as subjects, the results of this experimental study verify the following hypotheses: (1) Where reality conflicts with need, motivation, or belief, cognitive distortion results. (2) Magnitude of distortion is proportionate to strength of the need (ego-involvement). (3) Resistance of cognitive distortion to change is proportionate to degree of ego-involvement.—M. O. Wilson.

6720. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.) The investigation of concept formation. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 1-31.—Concept formation is reviewed under five categories: (1) What is a concept? (2) What is concept formation? (3) methodology; (4) concept formation in children; (5) concept formation in adults. Three problems are considered: (1) genetic origin and development of conceptualizing ability; (2) acquisition and repertory of concepts at various maturational stages; (3) individual methods of achieving specific concepts. It is concluded that (1) the distinction between child and adult concept formation should be emphasized; (2) there is a paucity of methodologies available for study of concept formation; (3) concepts have internal and organizational characteristics as well as those objectively definable in terms of the external

behavior; (4) research on a wider scale is necessary. 76-item bibliography.—*M. R. Marks.*

(See also abstract 6968)

PERSONALITY

6721. Eysenck, H. J. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Cyclothymia and schizothymia as a dimension of personality. I. Historical review. *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 123-152.—A total of 96 references are reviewed in an effort to evaluate Kretschmer's work.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6722. Eysenck, H. J. Les dimensions de la personnalité. (Dimensions of personality.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. viii, 314 p. 712 fr.—Translation of English edition (see 22: 210).

6723. Harrison, Forrest M. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.*) Personality, physique and disease. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1950, 22, 191-195.—Types of physique and corresponding personality types as pointed out by Kretschmer and by Sheldon are redescribed. The literature on relationship between body-build and mental and physical disease is briefly reviewed.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6724. Maslow, A. H. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) Self-actualizing people: a study of psychological health. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 11-34.—This a semi-experimental study of historical and potential historical figures and some younger people who seemed to be developing in the direction of self-actualization. The results showed that these S-A people possessed a number of whole-characteristics, e.g., efficient perception of reality and comfortable relations with it; acceptance of self, others, nature; spontaneity; problem- rather than ego-centered; capacity for detachment and need for privacy; autonomy as to influence of culture and environment, etc. 38 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6725. Spiro, Melford E. Culture and personality; the natural history of a false dichotomy. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 19-40.—The terms, "personality" and "culture" have been used to suggest the existence of exclusive and antagonistic phenomena. These concepts are re-evaluated in the light of work that has already been done. It is suggested that these concepts cannot be separated empirically. The "dichotomy that is held to obtain between them is a consequence of Western intellectual history, on the one hand, and of contemporary fallacies of thinking about them on the other."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6726. Stapel, Jan. (*Netherlands Inst. Publ. Opin., Amsterdam.*) Gauging people's personalities. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 320-324.—Interviewers form fairly consistent estimates of the personality types of interviewees. These estimates correspond rather closely to the way in which people answer questions about their own behavior. There is some relationship between political and religious views and personality traits, namely Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic adherents are more convivial than fundamentalists and those affiliated with no church, while

Liberals are most jovial and Communists least jovial among political groups.—*H. F. Rothe.*

6727. Stouffer, Samuel A., & Toby, Jackson. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Role conflict and personality. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 56, 395-406.—This paper explores operational procedures for linking the study of social norms with the study of personality. A social norm can be inferred from respondents' reports as to role obligations in a specific social situation. To the extent that an individual is consistent, in varying types of situations, in reporting one type of role obligation rather than another, this tendency is considered a personality predisposition. Data, based on a questionnaire to students on hypothetical situations, show that people can be ordered along a continuum involving the relative priority of personal and impersonal considerations in social obligations. New scaling techniques are applied, and certain kinds of discrepancies are exhibited as deserving further study.—*D. L. Glick.*

6728. Thetford, William. (*Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.*) An organismic approach to frustration. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 1-19.—An extensive bibliography is reviewed. 68 titles.—*M. O. Wilson.*

(See also abstract 6629)

AESTHETICS

6729. Bychowski, Gustav. Walt Whitman; a study in sublimation. In *Róheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 223-261.—The theme is developed that "at last Whitman completely overcame his narcissistic isolation. Blending himself with the splendidly growing young American democracy, he found a screen of tremendous magnitude on which to project his own dearest desires and ideas. In this reunion, he could at last achieve happiness. He could find and reassert his own ego, but also his origins from the oceanic and maternal cradle, the original unity with his mother. He could love others with all the implications of his love hungry heart and he could love them without ever stopping to love himself. He could effuse 'egotism' and yet proclaim the religion of brotherhood and true humanity."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6730. Newton, Eric. The meaning of beauty. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. 205 p. \$3.50.—Art responses are intuitive reactions. To the one who calls an art object beautiful there must be a "slight admixture of unfamiliarity or unintelligibility in the mass of familiarity or intelligibility." A piece of art is ugly to the degree that it is unintelligible to the viewer as an account of another man's experiences. Hence, most modern art seems ugly as it particularly reflects the deeper levels of personal experience. In life "beauty can only be defined as man's responses to the mathematical behaviour of Nature, . . . in art [as] his expression and communication of that mathematical response in intensified form in terms of his given medium. . . . The richer the experience of the beholder and the

greater his capacity for contemplation, the more complete his equipment for perceiving beauty."—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

6731. Pederson-Krag, Geraldine. *The genesis of a sonnet.* In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 263-276.—The theories that conscious and unconscious thoughts, infantile conflicts and memories, etc. are woven into literary productions are tested. "The object of this present study is to see the extent to which each of these views is corroborated by the analysis of processes underlying a piece of poetic creation. Such an analysis is possible because John Keats in 1819 recorded a sonnet as part of the manifest content of a dream. We can find the associations with this dream by an examination of Keats' life, of his writings, of what he was reading at the time, and of classic myths to which he referred. Among the dream thoughts we can find the factors which resulted in the recollection of the dream and in the production of the sonnet."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6732. Philip, B. R. (*U. Western Ontario, Can.*) *The effect of general and of specific labelling on judgmental scales.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 18-28.—The effect of labelling a line of poetry with the name of the author or of the period upon ratings for melody was studied. "Appending the name of the author enhanced all scale values except at the anchors; the name of the poetic period had little or no effect."—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

6733. Allen, Robert M. (*U. Miami, Fla.*) *A longitudinal study of six Rorschach protocols of a three-year-old child.* *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 61-70.—Rorschach protocols were administered under standard conditions by the author to his son at 3-month intervals between the ages of 2 and 3. The records are tentatively interpreted in terms of the child's life-space and seem to reflect developmental trends. It is suggested that Rorschach protocols be used in conjunction with observational data on child development and that further research be carried out to set up interpretive standards for children.—*E. W. Gruen.*

6734. Bacmeister, Rhoda W. *Your child and other people.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1950. viii, 299 p. \$3.00.—This review of social and emotional development from birth through the elementary school ages is written primarily for mothers and nursery school teachers. Stressing practical problems in socialization, the author provides specific activities for children to engage in, discusses the handling of common emotional problems and instructs the reader in such things as the selection of toys and books for various ages, organizing children's parties, and cooperative play groups. She discusses the development of social learning, discipline, and character formation.—*I. Lazar.*

6735. Baudouin, Charles. *L'âme enfantine et la psychanalyse. I. Les complexes.* (Complexes of childhood.) Neuchâtel: Delachaux & Niestlé, 1950. 174 p. 5 fr. 75 suisse.—This book is a revised edition of the author's investigation of 1931 (see 7: 2992). This volume discusses complexes of childhood. The first group of complexes, according to the author, derives from a desire to possess objects. The second group centers around the ego of the child. The mutilation complex, feelings of inferiority, and urges of superiority are mentioned here. The third group are complexes of attitude like regression, introversion, and narcissism. The author's approach to the whole area of complexes in childhood is guided by Freud's statement, "The child is an outstanding example of psychoanalytical research."—*E. Barschak.*

6736. Bayley, Nancy. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Some psychological correlates of somatic androgyny.* *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 47-60.—Results of this study of a group of 162 normal adolescents seem to indicate that "somatic androgyny is only one of a multiplicity of factors which may influence the direction of a person's interests." Neither intelligence scores nor the Kuder M-F scores showed any clear-cut relationship with the assessed body builds. However, the androgynic variables were significantly related to strength, and, in some degree, to weight.—*E. W. Gruen.*

6737. Bergeron, Marcel. *Psychologie du premier âge.* (Psychology of the infant.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951. 141 p. 240 fr.—This text book deals with the psychology of the infant from birth to 3 years of age. Part I of 5 chapters describes and interprets the significance of mental and behavioral development during the first years. Part II presents theories of Piaget, Freud, Gesell, and Wallon. Part III points out the practical uses of child psychology in pediatrics, education, and child psychiatry.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6738. Berman, S. *R'fuat hayeled bim'dinat Israel.* (Pediatrics in Israel.) *Harefuah*, 1950, 38, 65-66.—Pediatrics must be comprehensive and manifold, to assure the child's healthy development in its environment. All the activities of pediatrics are an indivisible whole. The new State takes over the curative, preventive, pedagogical and social activities which should lead to the restoration and preservation of the children's physical and mental health.—*H. Ormian.*

6739. Bevan-Brown, M., et al. *The sources of love and fear.* New York: Vanguard Press, 1950. xvi, 153 p. \$2.50.—The great need for preventive psychiatry in our day and culture is stressed. The first year of life is considered of supreme importance for laying the foundations of mental health, i.e., the earliest mother-child relationship as experienced in the breast-feeding process. The author explores this relationship and its significance for many and varied aspects of human development and behavior. Causes of failure of motherhood are discussed and ways in which mothers may be helped to provide

adequate nurture for their children in their first months of life. In very brief chapters the relation of early emotional experience to various problems of education, delinquency and religion are mentioned.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

6740. Bowlby, John. (*Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.*) **Maternal care and mental health.** *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1951, 3, 355-533.—"The development of a child's character has been shown to depend essentially upon the relationship with the mother in early years. Any situation in which the child is deprived of this relationship (maternal deprivation) may have far-reaching" physical, intellectual, emotional, and social effects which may continue through adult life. The evidence shows that both ego and super-ego development are impaired by deprivation in the first, second, and third years of life. Research needs in this field are described.—*J. C. Franklin.*

6741. Brody, David S. (*Montana State U., Missoula.*) **The utilization of an interest inventory in a PTA project for the purpose of fostering parent-child understanding.** *Sch. & Soc.*, 1950, 72, 311-312.—At a PTA discussion meeting it was proposed that parents take the Kuder Preference Record by estimating what they thought their child's answers would be. The Preference Record was administered to the parents simultaneously with the pupils. A single profile sheet was used for recording answers of both pupils and parents. General satisfaction, increased attendance, and closer parent-child relationships were reported. It was suggested that such a project would be most useful if done at the beginning of the year.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

6742. Brosse, Thérèse. **Problems in education: war-handicapped children; report on the European situation.** Paris: UNESCO, 1950. 142 p. 50¢.—In this volume are discussed "the lines between the education and the medical-social problems, . . . the nature of this educational problem as encountered throughout the world, . . . problems connected with the disruption of the social order" including those of displaced children, orphans and homeless children, and children deprived of schooling, and "Problems connected with individual development" including physical deficiencies, psychological disorders, and the influence of the war on children's ideologies. The contents of the present volume are limited to the European scene.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6743. Dennis, Wayne. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Readings in child psychology.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. xi, 624 p. \$3.75.—In this collection of 61 papers, 43 authors are represented by studies and theoretical papers relating to children's growth. The author states that his intention was ". . . to give adequate representation to every major subdivision of child psychology."—*I. Lazar.*

6744. Eisenstadt, Sh. N. **Lid'muto hasotsyologit shel hanoar bahevra hamodernit.** (The sociological pattern of youth in modern society.) *M'gamot*, 1950/51, 2, 52-72.—The emergence of specific

"youth culture" in modern society is discussed. A "cross-cultural" hypothesis is verified, that specific age-groups exist in societies in which the family or a wider kin-group is not the basic unit of the social division of labour, and modern society is analysed as the most complete example of "non-familistic" society. The main patterns of youth groups and youth movements in modern society are analysed according to following criteria: degree of formal organization, degree of autonomy, degree of legitimacy or deviancy in relation to adult society, and the development of aggressive symbols of identification.—*H. Ormian.*

6745. Goldman, F. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) **Breast-feeding and character formation: II. The etiology of the oral character in psychoanalytic theory.** *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 189-196.—It was found that a correlation existed between early weaning and oral pessimism. It is concluded that length of breast-feeding is a factor in oral pessimism and probably depression, but since r is low, there are other more important but unknown factors, and these need investigating.—*M. O. Wilson*

6746. Goodrich, Frederick W., Jr. **Natural childbirth; a manual for expectant parents.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. xii, 176 p. \$2.95.—This book, for the laity, develops authoritatively the practical application of Read's approach, "best described as intellectual, physical, and emotional preparation for childbirth, to the end that mothers realize their potentialities and in so doing enjoy the bringing forth of their babies." There are chapters on reproductive anatomy and physiology, discussions of pregnancy, exercises, and of the influence of various kinds of hospital routine, of breast-feeding, of the physiology and the subjective experiences of labor and of the postpartum period.—*L. J. Stone.*

6747. Honzik, Marjorie P. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Sex differences in the occurrence of materials in the play constructions of pre-adolescents.** *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 15-36.—A sample of 252 children from the Berkeley Growth Study were divided into 2 matched groups and each subject was given 3 types of play materials (people, animals, cars) and told to construct an imaginary scene from a moving picture. Reliability was established by comparison of the 2 groups with following results: (1) boys used more blocks and vehicles, girls more furniture and family figures; (2) masculinity-femininity scores were derived from ratings of the play constructions and sex differences were found to be highly significant; (3) although ratings of somatic androgyny were not directly related to the M-F scores, a definite relationship was observed, inasmuch as those boys with the most masculine body builds also obtained more highly "masculine" M-F scores; (4) reputation with class-mates was not found to be related to the M-F scores, except in extreme cases.—*E. W. Gruen.*

6748. Idelson, D. **Sidur y'ladim.** (Housing of children.) *Hahinukh*, 1949/50, 23, 250-271.—The problem of children who are to be removed from their family circle and housed with various institu-

tions or families is treated. A general background of the problem is given, especially the positive and negative sides of arrangement in a closed institution and in a family. 350 children, welfare cases of the Municipality of Tel Aviv, reared in institutions and in families are examined—their mental health and neglect, the social and moral position of their parents, and the correlation between these factors. Secondary factors are poverty and orphanhood.—*H. Ormian.*

6749. Le Gall, André. *Caractérolgie des enfants et des adolescents.* (Characterology of children and adolescents.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. xx, 458 p. 800 fr.—Among the subjects presented are the elements of character education and re-education of the nervous type, the sentimental, the choleric, the impassioned, the sanguine, the phlegmatic, the lazy and the apathetic; sex difficulties; and the diagnosis, origin and treatment of perversities and pseudo-perversities. This analysis of personality, which is intended for the use of parents and teachers, explains the psychopathology of the very young; psycho-analysis; and the Rorschach, TAT and other tests, to make for better understanding of the child. The responsibility for character education lies with the parents and teachers, who should be motivated by a common ideal. Bibliography.—*G. E. Bird.*

6750. Lenroot, Katharine F. (Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) *Community planning and citizen participation in behalf of children and youth.* *Child*, 1950, 15, 74-77.—The author points out that community planning for children is not new and reviews very briefly the development of child-welfare services in this country. The aim of the present White House Conference is to encourage the greatest possible number of citizens to provide better opportunities for children, using the best of scientific knowledge brought together at this time. Examples are given of how different communities are doing this.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

6751. Meredith, Howard V., & Culp, Stanley S. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) *Body form in childhood: ratios quantitatively describing four slender-to-stocky continua on boys four to eight years of age.* *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 3-14.—Four ratios, derived from highly reliable metric body measurements, were calculated to give an accurate description of the degree of stockiness and slenderness in early childhood. The study was based on a sample of 180 boys from Iowa City of professional parents and 109 boys from a public school in Eugene, Oregon. Analysis of the ratios yielded the following trends: (1) Central tendency norms: the mean showed a gradual decrease in stockiness with age, the greatest decrease occurring between 4 and 6 years. (2) Variability norms: 5 categories, ranging from stocky to slender, were determined for each ratio and set up in a normative table. (3) Correlation ratios (Pearson's *r*) between each of the ratios were positive. 23 references.—*E. W. Gruen.*

6752. Montessori, Maria. *Child training.* Delhi, India: Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1948. 36 p. Rupee 1-8.—This booklet reports twelve talks broadcast from the Madras Station of All India Radio. Speaking to the parents M. Montessori pleads for the recognition of the "rights" of the child in the universal conflict between the adult and the child, his right to freedom for growth of his in-born capabilities. She sums up her teaching in two sayings: "Help me to help myself" and "Unrequired help is no help but a hindrance to development": which can be applied to the whole education of the child. The text is illustrated with photographs of Montessori school groups in India.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

6753. Sears, Robert R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Ordinal position in the family as a psychological variable.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 397-401.—By observing systematically 42 preschool children, 3 and 4 years old, teachers' ratings of their dependency, and mothers' report of child-rearing practices, relationships between child-rearing methods (of which ordinal position is an index) and the child's behavior are examined. Second and later children were treated more permissively in respect to scheduling of feeding than were first or only children; mothers provided less nurturance at bedtime and slightly less worrisome cautioning about sickness and danger for the second and later children. Differences between mothers stable and mothers mobile in the class structure with respect to child-rearing practices were discovered. Data are interpreted in terms of a theory of the origin of dependency behavior.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

6754. Senn, Milton J. E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *After the Midcentury White House Conference—what?* *Child*, 1950, 15, 81-86.—In a day over-shadowed by planning for war, it is important to carry on constructive thinking about peace-time living. In considering ways of "Helping Children So That They May Have a Fair Chance For a Healthy Personality," Dr. Senn emphasizes the importance of early life experiences of the individual, the varied effects of environmental and cultural forces, and social and economic elements which modify personality. Expectant parents need reassurance about their roles as parents that they may love their children wisely and thus help them to develop social proclivity. Doctors and nurses, teachers and all those who work with children and their parents need to be fitted to teach human relations as well as to develop technical skills.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

6755. Simburg, Earl J. *Must our children be neurotic?* *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 96-103.—Pointing out that there are neurosis-producing and neurosis-preventing forces at work in all generations, Simburg emphasizes the highly individualistic make-up of every child. He urges parents not to sacrifice their own individuality in the hope that their child will be free of neurotic behavior. Proper discipline and preparation for a life that is unlikely to be free

of frustration makes a more favorable background for healthy behavior than excessive efforts to avoid living in a normal manner. The integrity of all members of the family needs to be preserved and none need sacrifice this for the other if the emphasis is placed upon universal recognition of the rights and privileges of each family member.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6756. Spiker, Charles C., & Irwin, Orvis C. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) The relationship between IQ and indices of infant speech sound development. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 335-343.—48 infants were selected from a total of 95 babies for whom speech records and/or Kuhlman intelligence tests were available, and who ranged in age from one to 28 months. There is a small but reliable relationship between certain aspects of infant speech sound development and the abilities measured by the Kuhlman Test of Mental Development. There is some evidence that the strength of this relationship increases with an increase in age. The sizes of the correlation coefficients obtained in the study do not permit useful prediction of one variate from another.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6757. Tramer, M. Geistige Reifungsprobleme; Beschleunigte geistige Reifung eines schriftstellerisch talentierten Mädchens unter ständiger Lebensnot. (Problems in intellectual maturation. Accelerated intellectual maturation in a girl of literary talent living in difficult circumstances.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 17, 150-169.—Over a two-year period, traced in the diary of an adolescent German refugee in Holland, the exogenous factors of racial persecution and isolation in refugee quarters are seen to interact with the special gifts of a rich personality to produce accelerated mental development. In sexual and religious areas development was precocious, the latter linked to a primal religious experience. French and English summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

(See also abstracts 6591, 6598, 6957, 6967, 6984, 7034, 7035, 7063, 7067)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

6758. Grotjahn, Martin. Some analytic observations about the process of growing old. In *Röheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 301-312.—After a broad outline of the sociological and anthropological background of growing old in America, some specific dynamic factors in the typical psychopathology of old age are indicated. The essential problem is to prepare the aged to accept life as it has been lived and to find a way of dealing with death.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6759. Randall, Ollie A. (*Comm. Serv. Soc., New York.*) The impact of the aged on the community. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 212-220.—A review of the commonly recognized problems that have evolved as the span of life has been extended. Randall emphasizes the importance of an improvement in attitudes and efforts by communities so that

those in the more advanced years of life may find satisfaction, security and understanding behavior from their fellow-men and thus reap the benefits that should accrue during that period of their life. The social agency carries a sizeable share of the responsibility of bringing such a program into being.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

(See also abstract 6779)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

6760. Calhoun, Donald W. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Ego status and armor: sociological aspects of Reichian theory. *Complex*, 1951, No. 4, 3-15.—Applying Reich's theory of the genital character to sociological phenomena, status is said to be an aspect of the neurotic's "armor." The compensatory ego system serves the functions of (1) asserting status, (2) supplying a sense of adequacy and potency, and (3) providing a substitute for genitality. To surrender status means to achieve genitality, a goal unthinkable for most of mankind because of the role that neurotic armor plays in the lives of most individuals.—*H. H. Strupp.*

6761. Cartwright, Dorwin. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) The work of the Research Center for Group Dynamics. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1950, 24, 245-248.—The organization of the Research Center for Group Dynamics, and the major areas of research interest, are briefly discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

6762. Denk, Franz. Über das Problem der exakten Sozialwissenschaft. (On the problem of the exact social science.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 134-141.—The former attempts at the rational solution of social problems left always an "irrational" remainder because in rational language (especially in the mathematics) mainly a collection of tautologies was seen and not an impulse to the solution of problems and to action. Mathematics should be united with dialectics, and language ought to overcome its archaic forms in order to be able to express even the most complex relations of reality in a linguistic model. Colloquial language remains unavoidable to the mutual understanding. But one must defend colloquial language against its abuses by means of analysis of word-use from psychological and sociological points of view and through the mutual translation of different political and ideological terminologies and phraseologies.—*M. Chojnowski.*

6763. Fleischmann, S. Psikhologia upsikhopatologia tsiburit. (Social psychology and psychopathology.) *Harefuah*, 1950, 38, 109-110.—The bases of social life are primarily innate drives. The knowledge of abnormal social behavior (as "folie en masse," antisocial perversions, or atavism) are helpful in explaining normal social behavior. Social psychopathology appears also in disregarding collective property, or in disappearing of social motives. Therapy of this way of behavior is possible, e.g., by occupational therapy.—*H. Ormian.*

6764. Ginsberg, Morris. El psico-análisis y la sociología. (Psychoanalysis and sociology.) *Rev.*

mex. Sociol., 1950, 12, 169-183.—Reviewed briefly are the sociological theories of Freud as set forth in his *Group Psychology*, his *Civilization and its Discontents* and his psychoanalytic theory of morality.—F. C. Sumner.

6765. James, W. T. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Social organization among dogs of different temperaments, terriers and beagles, reared together. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 71-77.—Dominance hierarchies were measured in a feeding situation among a mixed group of terriers and beagles who had been reared as mixed litters. In all instances the terriers proved dominant. Choice reactions showed the beagles avoid the terriers but the terriers approach the beagles.—L. I. O'Kelly.

6766. Johnson, Walter, Miller, James G. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Newcomb, Theodore M. Psychological techniques for maintaining peace. *Univ. Chicago Round Table*, 1950, No. 635. 18 p. 10¢.—Discussed are the need for more basic and more extensive research in the social sciences, the relation of emotions in the individual or in the group to decisions, difficulties in communication between groups and nations, and implications for the problem of assuring peace.—W. L. Wilkins.

6767. Josey Charles C., & Snygg, Donald. (Butler U., Indianapolis, Ind.) The place of psychology in the development of values. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 1-6.—In Section I, Josey contends that values are indigenous to the scientific study of human nature. The principal argument is that values involve adjustment and certainly one adjustment may be better than another. In Section II, Snygg states that the unifying element—the basis of loyalty—is the purpose of society, and this is the reference point of its value system. The basic ethic of the West is the belief in the dignity of the individual. It is the responsibility of psychology to transform this postulate into an effective code. Since it requires about two generations for psychological research to become common sense, psychology should mobilize in this direction immediately or it may be too late.—M. O. Wilson.

6768. Klee, James B. (U. Arizona, Tucson.) Experience and selection. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 7-10.—Experience is absolute, exists for its own sake, is a thing-in-itself, and has its own value. Selection is an intrinsic aspect of the matrix of the relative values of comparative experience. It is the experience which selects, and from this point of view a science of selection may be developed.—M. O. Wilson.

6769. Lewin, Kurt. Field theory in social science: selected theoretical papers. (Edited by Dorwin Cartwright.) New York: Harpers, 1951. xx, 346 p. \$5.00.—In his foreword the editor points out the significance of Lewin's methodological and conceptual contributions to the development of social science. His most fundamental conceptual construct is that of "field." In this volume the editor has arranged in logical (rather than chronological) order 11 papers dealing with Lewin's constructs for social

science. The first 3 chapters deal with basic problems of the philosophy of science, 6 chapters demonstrate the principles in several research fields, and the final chapter summarizes "the major theoretical and substantial findings derived from research . . ." supervised by Lewin.—C. M. Louttit.

6770. Mendieta y Núñez, Lucio. La sociología en el mundo Greco-Latino. (Sociology in the Graeco-Latin world.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1950, 12, 185-209.—Contrary to many others, the author takes the position that the history of sociology extends back to ancient Greece and Rome. He sketches here the sociological notions of such ancient thinkers as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Polibius, Lucretius, Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman Jurists.—F. C. Sumner.

6771. Merton, Robert K., (Columbia U., New York.), & Hatt, Paul K. Election polling forecasts and public images of social science. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 185-222.—The present study is a case study of the effects of the recent pre-election forecast failure among a group of 107 newspaper publishers and editors. The editors' criticisms are analyzed by type and intensity. There was very little radiation of the poor opinion toward polling into the realm of market research—the editors did not believe there was much connection between the two activities. What little radiation of attitude did exist was in the direction of lowering the prestige of social scientist still further, even in this highly selected segment of our population.—H. F. Rothe.

6772. National Conference of Social Work. The social welfare forum, 1950, official proceedings, 77th annual meeting, National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 23-28, 1950. New York: Columbia University Press, 1950. xvii, 344 p. \$4.75.—The major portion of this volume contains addresses selected from those given before the General Sessions and sectional meetings of the Conference. The talks are grouped in three parts: (1) physical, mental, and social well-being; (2) the survey award (the citation of Katherine F. Lenroot and her acceptance speech), and (3) a summary report of section and associate group meetings. Preceding these addresses is a statement of the significant developments in social welfare in the United States during the last 50 years. These have to do with (1) the relationship between psychiatry and social work, (2) the professionalization of social work, (3) specialization in social work, (4) changing concepts of community organization, and (5) the extension of public welfare agencies and the changing role of private agencies. Included in an Appendix is the complete program and business organization of the Conference.—F. Costin.

6773. Ogburn, William Fielding. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Social change with respect to culture and original nature. (Rev. ed.) New York: Viking, 1950. viii, 393 p. \$2.50.—This new edition contains a 24-page final chapter entitled "Social Evolution, Reconsidered." Cultural evolution takes place through the functioning of 4 factors: invention,

accumulation, diffusion, and adjustment. Of these, invention is central, and depends on mental ability, demand, and size of the cultural base. The rate of growth is determined primarily by the number of elements in the culture base, and tends to be exponential. Societies are judged as "backwards" or as "advanced" in terms of their rate of growth. Mental ability is present in equal proportion among all people, while demand varies. "The view of culture as a growing accumulation is more realistic than the conception of it as behavior or as the creation of peoples."—*I. Lazar.*

6774. Róheim, Géza. *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, Vol. III. New York: International Universities Press, 1951. 313 p. \$7.50.—The separate papers constituting this annual volume are each abstracted elsewhere in this issue. The introduction consists of a paper on a psychoanalytic analysis of religion. Subsequent divisions, containing two or three papers each, concern anthropology, folklore, religion, literature, and sociology. Each problem is interpreted from a psychoanalytic viewpoint.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6775. Walter, Emil J. *Anwendung der Logistik und analytischen Sozialpsychologie in der Grundlagenforschung der Sozialwissenschaften*. (Eine Wissenschaftlich-metodische Untersuchung einiger Grundbegriffe der Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie.) (Application of logistic and analytical social psychology in the study of foundations of the social sciences. (A scientific-methodical study of some fundamental notions of sociology and social psychology.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 115-125.—The development of sociology as the science of society is impossible without the explanation of its fundamental notions. Sociology is first of all a study of relations. Its two most important problems are, in what degree historical materialism is justified as a working hypothesis, and what kind of psychology is most useful for the study of social relations. The answer can be found through the logistical formalization of sociological notions and through the discovery of that mechanism which defines consciousness.—*M. Choynowski.*

6776. Wayne, Robert. *Prometheus and Christ*. In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 201-219.—The similarities in the Greek legend of Prometheus and the story of Christ are studied from the psychoanalytic viewpoint in an attempt to throw light on "their inner structure, the dynamic relationship between their parts, and their latent meaning. . . ."—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstracts 6700, 7069)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

6777. Barrioux, Max. *La traduction dans les sondages internationaux*. (The translation in the international polls.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 130-133.—If international polls are to be effective special attention must be paid to the translation of questions. The author points out the importance of ways

of expressing concepts in different languages and their effect on the question being asked. He proposes that translations be made independently by 2 or more persons. Furthermore, different countries may require different ordering of questions and this should be determined by pretesting.—*M. Choynowski.*

6778. Bourgin, Georges. *La méthode sociologique des sondages de l'opinion publique*. (The sociological method of the public opinion polls.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 127-129.—The public opinion poll is based on the following premises: (1) society is a psychical entity, to which one can apply some psychoanalytical methods. (2) A normal society wants to live and in this connection particularly the phenomena of cohesion and disaggregation ought to be studied. (3) Every normal society tends to longevity. (4) Society is subject to growing old. (5) Social entities are similar and can be compared with each other.—*M. Choynowski.*

6779. Britton, Joseph H., & Britton, Jean Oppenheimer. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *Factors in the return of questionnaires mailed to older persons*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 57-60.—Two studies of differences between respondents and non-respondents to mailed questionnaires are presented. One deals with retired Y.M.C.A. secretaries, the other with retired school teachers. Attributes investigated were: age, date of retirement, age at retirement, years of service, type of work, population of town of residence, geographical mobility, and sex.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

6780. Eisenstadt, Sh. N. *Shitot b'mehkar k'litat haaliya*. (Techniques and methods in the study of absorption of immigrants.) *M'gamot*, 1949/50, 1, 335-346.—A general discussion of research methods in sociology is provided, and their specific application in the research project on the absorption of immigrants conducted at the Research Seminary in Sociology of the Hebrew University. The method of directive interviews and direct observation was found to be more suitable in the study of newcomers to Israel than the closed questionnaire. The reasons: (1) the cultural heterogeneity of the immigrants makes it doubtful whether any question has the same meaning for different groups; (2) continuous observation and panel interviewing enables the field workers to overcome many resistances among the immigrants and to analyse the patterns of emergence of social processes and structures.—*H. Ormian.*

6781. Eldridge, Hope Tisdale. *Social research opportunities in the 1950 world census of agriculture*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 423-426.—The United Nations' 1950 World Census of Agriculture will enable scientists to estimate social potentials, a job as important as estimating physical potentials in agricultural science. The census will cover the following subjects: (1) size of farms or agricultural holdings, (2) tenure, (3) land utilization, (4) agricultural technology, and (5) population. The geographic scope and the comparability and quality of census data are discussed.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

6782 Robinson, W. S. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Ecological correlations and the behavior of individuals. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 351-357.

—The intent of this paper is to throw doubt on the advisability of using "ecological correlations" to approximate individual correlations. The former are based upon percentages obtained from grouping individuals into a geographic area. The relation between illiteracy and proportion of Negroes in an area is used for illustration. When the unit is the Census Bureau's nine geographic divisions, the correlation between illiteracy rate and per cent of Negroes is .95; when the unit is the 48 states, the correlation is .77; and when using individual correlations between color and illiteracy based upon census tabulations the correlation is .20.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6783. Saenger, Gerhart, & Proshansky, Harold. (New York U.) Projective techniques in the service of attitude research. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 2, 23-34.—Projective techniques are useful in attitude research by (1) revealing suppressed or repressed attitudes, (2) leading to information on the genesis of attitudes, and (3) aiding in the modification of attitudes. The problem of validation is considered. 15 references and 12 suggested readings.—M. O. Wilson.

6784. Sheatsley, Paul B. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The influence of sub-questions on interviewer performance. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 310-313.—Much has been written regarding the tendency of interviewers to cut corners. In this study the field staff apparently made no effort to avoid additional work although it would have been easy to do so. Some evidence confirmed the hypothesis that the proportion of answers received on a given question varies with the interviewers' own opinions on that question.—H. F. Rothe.

6785. Shentoub, S. A. Remarques méthodologiques sur l'analyse psycho-sociale. (Methodological observations on psychosocial analysis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 433-450.—Methodological principles are the important link in the application of analysis to sociology. Two attitudes apparently prevail at present: generalization of analytic principles to encompass the social and political, and violent protest against this type of extrapolation. Using Nazi antisemitism as an example, the several levels of social experience are reviewed. In analysis, the aggression of the anti-semitic and the masochism of the Jew are striking. Whether this is true of all anti-Semites and all Jews requires verification. Should it be so, an examination of the phenomena on several levels of social experience is still essential.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6786. Shryock, Henry S., Jr. (Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.) Opportunities for social research in the 1950 U. S. census of population. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 417-423.—An official of the Bureau of the Census discusses comprehensively the material which will be available from the 1950 census of population in the United States.

He points out census publications frequently unknown to social scientists and indicates that many types of unpublished tabulations are readily available. The Bureau has been expanding its area breakdowns beyond the customary ones according to political boundaries; he describes these. Further, he illustrates research possibilities on such subjects as internal migration, fertility, marital status, and income.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6787. Strunk, Mildred. [Ed.] The Quarter's Polls. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 346-371.—Summary.

6788. Taves, Marvin J. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) The application of analysis of covariance in social science research. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 373-381.—Analysis of covariance is explained simply and the reader is presented with a computational outline. An illustration of its use with "before-after" data on attitude change is provided.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6789. Terris, Fay. (New York U.) Are poll questions too difficult? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 314-319.—Application of the Flesch and Dale-Chall formulae to the ballots of 3 nation-wide surveys indicates that over 90% of the questions were too difficult for more than 10% of the U. S. population. This may account for some of the difficulty experienced in polling the lowest educational and economic levels.—H. F. Rothe.

6790. Wolff, Werner. (Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.) One plus one = ? An inquiry into methodology, perception, and values. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 68-74.—The problem of one plus one does not exist for primitive people. In early behaviorism it did exist if two units were isolated from their background, from their interrelationship, and from their modification by the observer. According to the older Gestalt school the third element, the sum, was produced by an additive brain process. The author, by means of experimental depth psychology, attempts to study the nature of the relationship involved in the problem. The role of the value system of the individual concerned is also alluded to. 12 references.—M. O. Wilson.

(See also abstracts 6726, 6864)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

6791. Bullock, Henry Allen. Racial attitudes and the employment of Negroes. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 56, 448-457.—Elements in the employment of Negroes are: the chances of getting a job, of working in various numbers and at different occupational levels. The type of economic organization in an enterprise, as well as the racial attitudes held by employers, is also influential. Each factor is correlated with Negro job opportunities. The type of economic organization is more significantly associated with the chances of getting a job and of working in various numbers, but racial attitudes are more significantly associated with occupational levels.—D. L. Glick.

6792. Cothran, Tilman C. (A., M., and N. Coll., Pine Bluff, Ark.) **Negro conceptions of white people.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 56, 458-467.—When racial status becomes an uncontrollable obstacle to social mobility, one important reaction is hostility toward the dominant group. Since overt hostility is severely punished in the South, it must often be covert. From this level, it gains one avenue of expression in the Negro conceptions of white people. These data reveal that lower-class Negroes are more unfavorable in their stereotyped conceptions of white people than either the middle or the upper classes and that middle-class Negroes possess the most favorable conceptions.—D. L. Glick.

6793. Dahmer, Claude, Jr., & McGinnies, Elliott. (U. Alabama, University.) **Shifting sentiments toward civil rights in a southern university.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 241-251.—A representative sample of 835 students was selected; about half were interviewed and the other half given secret ballots. With a few exceptions, essentially similar results were found by both methods. More respondents favored granting additional political rights than social rights; opposition was stronger to federal civil rights laws than to state civil rights laws, although more than two thirds favored a federal anti-lynching law. Some differences were found when the sample was analyzed by sex, education level, fraternity membership, socio-economic background, etc. The upper socio-economic level members were less liberal than were the lower and middle groups.—H. F. Rothe.

6794. Deutsch, Morton, & Collins, Mary Evans. **Interracial housing. III. Influence of integrated, segregated occupancy on racial attitudes measured.** *J. Housing*, 1950, 7, 127-129; 134.—"From the point of view of reducing prejudice and of creating harmonious democratic intergroup relations, the net gain resulting from the integrated projects is considerable; from the same point of view, the gain created by the segregated biracial project is slight." The integrated projects offered: more opportunities for intimate contacts between races; a more favorable social atmosphere; a more closely knit project community; more frequent and more extensive favorable attitudinal changes toward the Negro residents in the project; and more favorable attitudes toward living in an interracial project.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

6795. Devereux, George. **Mohave Indian verbal and motor profanity.** In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 99-127.—Mohave verbal obscenity has some of the characteristics of magic. Unlike Western profanity it centers around preoedipal and oedipal conflicts and such consequences or components of these conflicts as autoerotism and castration anxiety. Sexual gestures or motor obscenity are said to reveal presence of passive-phallic fantasies in women. Both sexes defend themselves through strong reaction formations that get incorporated into the

culturally-standardized practices and attitudes of this tribe. 39-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

6796. Goldfrank, Esther S. **Observations on sexuality among the Blood Indians of Alberta, Canada.** In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 71-98.—Many aspects of sexuality among the Indians of the Blood reservation in Canada are discussed. The material was collected from informants, both men and women, about 50 years of age. It is concluded that "sexuality is still valued highly by the Blood, that marriages are brittle, and that the child is, despite certain changes in living conditions, as isolated and insecure today as in the past."—N. H. Pronko.

6797. Gordon, Maxine W. **Cultural aspects of Puerto Rico's race problem.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 382-392.—Despite the absence of interracial violence and the assertion of Puerto Ricans that prejudice does not exist in their territory, the author has shown that race prejudice in Puerto Rico is widespread. In this article the author considers "this prejudice is conditioned by the specific Puerto Rican cultural heritage" and examines "new and external factors which have contributed to, and altered, Puerto Rico's prejudice pattern." Among the external factors mentioned are the discriminatory acts of "Americans," and differential treatment of Puerto Ricans and "Americans" by the military establishments. An extended treatment of the Negro in the Puerto Rican cultural setting is presented.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6798. Gringauz, Samuel. **Some methodological problems in the study of the Ghetto.** *Jewish soc. Stud.*, 1950, 12, 65-72.—The difficulties of evaluating the research material available for the study of the wartime Ghetto are pointed out. Especially important is the methodological problem of distinguishing between the social relationships spontaneously formed in the Ghetto and those which were regulated from the outside. Different aspects of ingroup relationship to be studied are suggested.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

6799. McCary, James L. (U. Houston, Texas.) **Reactions to frustration by some cultural and racial groups.** *Personality*, 1951, 1, 84-102.—Rosenzweig's P-F Studies were administered to northern and southern Negroes and to northern and southern whites. Northern Negroes (m. and f.) reacted with more extra-punitiveness and less intropunitiveness than did northern whites and the same was true when southern Negro women were compared with some white women. But some Negro men were more passive and blame-avoiding than some white men. Reasons for these differences, to be found in the cultural demands of the two groups, are discussed. 56 references.—M. O. Wilson.

6800. McKinley, Arthur Patch. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **Attic temperance.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 61-102.—The general picture of the Athenians as temperate needs revision, although the Spartans were apparently quite sober. The ancient and modern literature is cited ex-

tensively to illustrate attitudes toward drinking, and dramatic literature, especially comedy, is utilized to reveal the social manners of the time.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6801. **Maloney, James Clark.** *A study in neurotic conformity: the Japanese.* *Complex*, 1951, No. 5, 26-32.—In Japanese family structure, the father is the absolute head, the mother being without status. From an early age, children are taught total submissiveness to the father. This is also expressed in the compulsive attempt to keep all interpersonal relationships free from open conflict. A study of mental hospitals revealed that, because of the early repressions, male patients never became violent. This was not entirely true for women, whose repressions were less severe because their upbringing was less rigid. There were 49.1 insane per 100,000, as compared to a rate of 400 in the U. S. The universal Japanese emotional disease is neurotic conformity, which leads many observers to the false impression that democratic institutions have been genuinely accepted.—*H. H. Strupp.*

6802. **Muensterberger, Warner.** *Orality and dependence; characteristics of Southern Chinese.* In *Röheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 37-69.—A continuous series of psychoanalytic interviews of 21 Chinese immigrants was conducted over a period of more than 2 years. These informants came from the Chinese quarters of San Francisco and New York. More so than among Westerners, their pregenital impulses and fantasy systems are expressed along with their reality adjustments. Their culture permits the resolution of inhibitions and tensions in daydreams and other forms of sublimation. Examples are cited to show how "orality and its derivatives create a regressive as well as a defensive reaction throughout life."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6803. **Röheim, Géza.** *Hungarian shamanism.* In *Röheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 131-169.—While Hungarian folklore is of European origin, the lore of the *táltos* or male sorcerer is an exception. It really reflects Siberian shamanism embedded in European folklore. New data published recently are included and the whole situation is analyzed again both from the anthropological and psychoanalytic viewpoints.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6804. **Tumin, Melvin M.** (*Princeton U., N. J.*) *The hero and the scapegoat in a peasant community.* *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 197-211.—The community concerned is that of San Luis Jilotepeque, Guatemala, C. A., the population being composed of Indians and Ladinos. 2 Indian men were deviants, but their deviations were not predictable from knowledge of their culture or of their family situations. Both challenged the status quo and threatened the safety and welfare of others of their cast. But one became a hero, a savior, and the other a scapegoat. Why the difference? It is suggested that the fate of a deviant depends upon the initial definition of his role. To the extent that it is favor-

able, there is likelihood that sufficient charisma will radiate to result in approval of subsequent acts, regardless of their objective characteristics. The reverse will be true, given an unfavorable initial definition.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6805. **Waelder, Robert.** *Notes on prejudice.* *Vassar Alumnae Mag.*, 1949, 34, 2-5; 23-24.—Using a psychoanalytic approach, the author considers prejudice as unprovoked antagonism and as preconceived opinion. Three causes of group hostility which might be called normal are: (1) The primeval reaction to strangers, (2) competition, and (3) cultural differences. The author holds that tolerance is possible where differences do not extend to fundamental values, or where persons believe in their values with less than full conviction or are cynical about all values. Factors in prejudice as preconceived ideas include the following: (1) One fails to differentiate between the individual and the statistical average of his group. (2) The new is judged in terms of the old. (3) Emotions impair the judgment of facts.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

6806. **Waters, Frank.** *Masked Gods: Navaho and Pueblo ceremonialism.* Albuquerque, N. Mex.: University of New Mexico Press, 1950. 438 p. \$6.50.—The ceremonials of the Pueblo and Navaho Indians have a mytho-religious significance which parallels that of the major religions of the world. This significance the author emphasizes as an integrating thread running through the three parts of this work. In part I the history of the southwestern tribes is recounted from before the time of the Spanish discovery in 1542. Part II describes the myths and the ceremonial dances of the Navaho, Pueblo, Zuni, and Hopi. In the final part the religious beliefs are compared with eastern religions and western science. The effect of the ceremonialism upon the secular life of the Indians, and the Whites' relationship to them is recapitulated in final chapters.—*C. M. Louttit.*

(See also abstract 6999)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

6807. **Adorno, T. W.** *Freudian theory and the pattern of fascist propaganda.* In *Röheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 279-300.—Observations on the relevance of the doctrine of identification to Fascist propaganda and Fascist mentality are explored and mental dynamisms are indicated that explain the bond among the members and between them and their leader.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6808. **Allport, Gordon W.** *Guide lines for research in international co-operation.* In *Pear, T. H., Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 141-157.—The author suggests that the following steps be considered as guide lines: Prepare an historical survey of the trend towards larger and larger units of collective security, determine the conditions for democratic mass participation, determine the

effects of economic and psychological insecurity, investigate international conference procedures, direct main efforts upon children, determine objectively the common ground of mankind, ascertain current opinion, investigate channels of communication, clarify the problem of race, and develop symbols of international cooperation. How such research might be done is elaborated upon in the article.—H. A. Grace.

6809. Becker, Howard. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **Changes in the social stratification of contemporary Germany.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 333-342.—In the face of "the greatest purge of a body politic," "the greatest postwar mass transfer of population," and "the greatest destruction" of material and lives in human history, how has the social stratification of postwar Germany changed correspondingly? The author describes changes in the landowning class as a function of land reform in Eastern Germany, describes the changes and lack of change in control of business and industry as a result of de-cartelization in the various zones, and finally discusses changes which have occurred in the political structure, including German bureaucracy.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6810. Brennan, Ellen E. (Hunter Coll., New York.) **Last-minute swing in New York city presidential vote.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 285-298.—Two pre-election surveys and a post-election survey of 132 members of one of the earlier samples show where the Truman votes came from in NYC. A last minute trend that was too late to be detected by the polls may well have been brought about by some clear statements of policy on topics that meant a great deal to New York Democrats and independent voters, and solidified to Democratic vote. A final attack on Dewey also helped.—H. F. Rothe.

6811. Bunker, Henry Alden. **Psychoanalysis and the study of religion.** In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 7-34.—Religious truths are allegorically or symbolically expressed. Their manifest content signifies "that only if one fulfills certain conditions, only if one first suffers the talion punishment (of symbolic castration) for incestuous wishes for the mother and death wishes against the father, only after one has expiated and is 'purified' of these sins ('man's first disobedience'), only then is it permitted to see the kingdom of God, to be 'saved,' to be received into the father-generation as an equal, to achieve adult sexuality: 'castration' is the price of 'immortality.'" 41-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

6812. Caplow, Theodore, & Forman, Robert. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Neighborhood interaction in a homogeneous community.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 357-366.—Following a pilot study in 134 neighborhoods in a metropolitan district seeking a relationship between informal interactions among families and degree of mobility and isolation of the families, an intensive study of a 50-family student housing project was undertaken. The Neighborhood Interaction Scale and interviews with residents

yielded the following illustrative findings: (1) number of families known is uncorrelated with mean degree of intimacy; (2) length of residence increases number of acquaintances, not degree of intimacy; (3) propinquity of residences is related to degree of intimacy; (4) sociometric "stars" are more active participants in community activities; (5) two measures of stratification are uncorrelated with high sociometric status; (6) group structure is integrated on the level of "leaders" and again of the "followers."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6813. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **The principal culture patterns discoverable in the syntal dimensions of existing nations.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 215-253.—The author's "previously reported factor analysis of some 80 widely chosen variables gathered for 69 countries has yielded some 12 dimensions of national syntality. For each of these 69 countries the factor endowment on each of the 12 factors has now been estimated so that a culture pattern profile could be constructed for each. This profile is said to define the *national syntality*, though it includes population and structural measures as well as measures of the behavior of the group as a group. Some of the dimensions are concerned with demographic or economic status, but most are concerned with what would be called the culture in the narrower sense of the term."—J. C. Franklin.

6814. Clark, Walter H. (Middlebury Coll., Vt.) **The psychology of religious values.** *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 45-62.—The following conclusions are drawn: (1) genuine religious experience influences behavior, (2) the A-V Study of Values has been the foremost instrument for the study of values, (3) women value religion more highly than men, (4) change of religious values in college, though small, is in the direction of the prevailing religious tradition at the college, (5) people in religious work place higher values on religion, (6) religious values are important for therapy, (7) the integration of religious values with emotional drives is due to the satisfying nature of religion, its explanation of cosmic mysteries, opportunity for merging self with higher enterprises, and the faith that they will succeed, and (8) progress in research will come when techniques utilizing empirical and intuitive approaches are developed. 71 references.—M. O. Wilson.

6815. Cohen, J. **Women in peace and war.** In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 93-110.—"The part of women in instigating and organizing aggression has been altogether subsidiary to that of men if only because of their subordinate social role since the beginning of civilization. Men and not women have been the administrators and legislators since the emergence of urban culture, a fact which is attributable to the need for male leadership in defense. It is perhaps reasonable to assume that a complete emancipation of women leading to their full participation in communal and world affairs would entail radical changes

in the structure and functions of man-made societies." 22 references.—H. A. Grace.

6816. Community Service Society of New York. *The family in a democratic society*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1949. viii, 287 p. \$3.75.—The papers of this symposium deal with (1) human sciences and the family, and (2) health and the family. Clyde Kluckhohn writes on variations in the human family. Ernst Kris discusses the root of hostility and prejudice from a psychoanalytic point of view. Ernest H. Peirce describes the Peckham experiment in London which is characterized by "the family orientation of the club, the periodical house examination, and the easy contact between biologists and members." Ernest Osborn in his paper on achieving family health through modern education emphasizes the need of thinking and planning professionally to develop programs which enable individuals to meet situations independently and to develop a critical attitude.—J. H. Bunzel.

6817. Dicks, H. V. Some psychological studies of the German character. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 195-218.—"An attempt has been made in this chapter to give some account of the essentials of work done by the present writer and some of his collaborators on the German character. Only a very condensed picture has been given with many corroborative links in the evidence omitted. No high degree of scientific polish is claimed for this piece of field work. Rather should it be regarded as the illustration of a method by which the clinical psychologist with experience of personality study can contribute depth and content to a sector of research into national character and political psychology."—H. A. Grace.

6818. Ehle, Emily L. (Institute for Research in Human Relations, Philadelphia, Pa.) *Techniques for study of leadership*. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 235-240.—Preliminary research with sentence-completion and pictorial techniques suggests that these clinical interviewing methods lend themselves to the study of leadership identification and acceptance, particularly in areas where more established field techniques have encountered resistance. The clinical techniques are described; no data are presented.—H. F. Rothe.

6819. Eysenck, H. J. War and aggressiveness: a survey of social attitudes studies. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 49-81.—The topics in this chapter are as follows: An introduction to attitude methodology, studies of aggressiveness, primary social attitudes and public opinion research, correlates of war mindedness, war mindedness and stereotypes, changing war minded attitudes, opinions on the prevention of war, and "retrospect and prospect." The author critically reviews research in these areas and suggests how future research might be conducted. 113 references.—H. A. Grace.

6820. Flugel, J. C. Some neglected aspects of world integration. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 113-138.—

Suggestions for the prevention of war may be grouped into three categories: the moral, the political, and the psychological. The moral appeal is often helpless when opposed to powerful psychological or social forces. The political approach entails acting through the United Nations and developing that organization into a thorough world order. "The psychological approach to the problem of war prevention is concerned with the mental conditions that conduce to war, the impulses that find satisfaction in it and the possibility of reducing their intensity or of so modifying their expression that they can find another and less harmful outlet. It is a vast field about which we still really know very little."—H. A. Grace.

6821. Fodor, A. Was Moses an Egyptian? In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 189-200.—On the basis of mythical fantasy, the thesis is developed that Moses was not an Egyptian but a Hebrew who made himself the leader of his desperate people at a time when the Egyptian pharaohs expelled the Israelites.—N. H. Pronko.

6822. Ginsburg, Sol W. Concerning religious values: a psychiatrist's viewpoint. Cincinnati, O.: Hebrew Union College, 1949. 21 p. 50¢.—In a world of such tensions, the individual needs the highest degree of personal integration possible for him. In this integration religious faith is one of the greatest resources available to him; for without faith man becomes sterile, hopeless and afraid. Religious values are important in the human quest for satisfactions, and in the management of life's crises. Religion is also one of the best sources of shared experience, providing group activities with loyalty, responsibility and group cohesion to heal the fractioning of spiritual community.—P. E. Johnson.

6823. Himmelweit, Hilde. Frustration and aggression: a review of recent experimental work. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 161-191.—The author reviews experimental studies of aggression. "The situations involved in these inevitably stimulate and frustrate conscious rather than unconscious needs, and more work is necessary to bridge the gap between laboratory situations and those of real life." She pleads for clarification of the concept (or concepts) of aggressiveness, and points out the necessity of considering a person's social status in relation to the degree and kind of aggressiveness he shows, and, if adult, is allowed by his culture pattern to show. She concludes that "frustration has a different, perhaps even a unique, meaning for different persons, that it must be considered in a physical and social context, and that its quality and intensity depends upon each individual's 'picture of himself.'" 42 references.—H. A. Grace.

6824. Johnson, Paul E. (Boston U., Mass.) *Psychology of religion* (1950). *J. Bible & Relig.*, 1951, 19, 25-27.—The trends of psychological research in religion are traced from 1900-1950. Religionists and researchers in human relations can

work today for the common cause of social betterment. Examples of co-operative research are listed.—G. K. Morlan.

6825. Kerr, Madeline. *Personality and attitudes towards warfare*. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 85-90.—The author inquires: "What is there in the psychological make-up of people which allows or forces them to acquiesce in their own destruction?" And "How do people make the adjustments of personality which enable them to cope with the changed social relationships of war conditions?"—H. A. Grace.

6826. Lentz, Theo F. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) *The attitudes of world citizenship*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 207-214.—Deals with the attitudinal correlates of "worldism vs. nationalism in the psychology of the individual" by discovering attitude differences between groups widely separated on this issue. World-mindedness is generally associated with cosmopolitanism and racial and inter-group tolerance. As in 1936, in 1946 "the world citizen seems to be not only more international . . . but . . . more democratic, tolerant, social-minded, and . . . more liberal is his outlook." The author concludes his article with an appeal to psychologists: ". . . the atomic crisis is (in part) a job for political psychologists. The core of political psychology is the understanding of the psychology of the individual. . . ."—J. C. Franklin.

6827. Linn, Erwin L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The influence of liberalism and conservatism on voting behavior*. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 299-309.—This paper reports part of a study of political motivation. It was made in May, 1948, and was not intended to be an election prediction. Liberals were found to be more at home with the Democratic party, and conservatives with the Republican. Independent voters tend to follow the Democrats. Liberal Republicans and Conservative Democrats tend to stay away from polls, or to bolt their parties, more often than do their opposite numbers. Detailed data are analyzed here.—H. F. Rothe.

6828. Maximinus, P. *Duistere machten; fantasie en werkelijkheid, bedrog en ernst rond het mysterie "de ziel"* (Obscure powers; fantasy and reality, deceit and truth about the mystery of the soul). Helmond: Uitgeverij Helmond, 1949. 196 p. Hfl. 5.90.—This book reviews some aspects of parapsychology in a popular fashion. It points out where scientific theory or popular opinion is at variance with the dogma and gives specific rules to the devoted church member to abide by. The mentioning of psychoanalytic theory is carefully avoided.—P. W. Pruyser.

6829. Meyer, Julie. (New School for Social Research, New York.) *The stranger and the city*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 56, 476-483.—In- and outsiders conceive of the modern city as a conglomerate of strangers, the individuals being anonymous and traditions and conventions lacking. Social relations are governed by the two divergent aims of avoiding identity and establishing cells of community. Un-

like that of the rooted community, the orientation of the city is to time and not to place. Consequently, the traditional social order disintegrates, and new groups, which are not classes, emerge. This urban development will spread from the city to the country and change the ways of life and patterns of values.—D. L. Glick.

6830. Pear, T. H. *Peace, war and culture patterns*. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 21-45.—"Can modern war . . . be understood better by the aid of the culture-pattern theory in some form?" Attention is turned to the culture-personality theory of human behavior as it may be related to the understanding of war and peace. After a critical review of this problem, the following conclusion is reached: "But upon one thing students of culture-patterns all seem agreed: Modern warfare is not due to simple instincts, nor is it inevitable."—H. A. Grace.

6831. Pear, T. H. (Ed.) *Psychological factors of peace and war*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1950. ix, 262 p. \$4.75.—This book was prepared for the United Nations Association with the purpose of indicating psychological approaches to international conflict. Chapters are abstracted separately in this issue.—H. A. Grace.

6832. Rautman, Arthur L. (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) *The mental hygiene of a visit home*. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1951, 35, 51-68.—The need and desire to return home is apparently a universal trait that is found in young and old, male and female, married and single, relatively unaffected by race, creed or color. Rautman discusses the impact of the return home on youth, adult, the newly-wedded, new parents and others from the standpoint of both psychological dangers and satisfactions attendant upon the home visit. This is a process which may exert a profound effect upon all individuals.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6833. Richardson, L. F. *Statistics of deadly quarrels*. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 239-255.—"Examines data collected by Professor Quincy Wright and by Dr. Richardson who have studied the distribution of wars in time. It discusses whether wars have become more frequent, and shows which nations have been most involved in wars of late. . . . It would be difficult to reconcile these numbers of wars in which the various nations have participated, with the claim made in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations to the effect that Britain, France, Russia, China, Turkey, and U.S.A., were 'peace-loving' in contrast with Italy, Japan, and Germany. Some special interpretation of peace-lovingness would be necessary: such as either 'peace-lovingness' at a particular date; or else that 'peace-loving' states participated in many wars in order to preserve world peace."—H. A. Grace.

6834. Richardson, L. F. *Threats and security*. In Pear, T. H., *Psychological factors of peace and war*, (see 25: 6831), 221-235.—"This chapter is not about wars and how to win them, but is about attempts to

maintain peace by a show of armed strength." In order to make this point clear, the author has elaborated upon a mathematical theory of the arms race. This mathematical approach to the development of an armament's race is related to Bateson's conception of schismogenesis. Corroborative evidence is indicated from historical and political sources as well as from related non-political areas.—*H. A. Grace.*

6835. Tarachow, Sidney. *Circuses and clowns.* In *Röheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 25: 6774), 171-185.—The circus, which traces its origin to primitive religious festivals, is the degraded, pregenital theater. It concerns itself with childlike problems offering the child reassurance against certain terrors, such as equilibrium and bodily distortion. Historical and psychological determinants for the figure of the clown are also discussed. 35-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6836. Thurstone, L. L., & Degan, James W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *A factorial study of the Supreme Court.* *Science*, 1951, 113, 478.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 6610, 6744, 7096)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

6837. Ash, Philip. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *The United Nations and the periodical press: a preliminary study.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 191-205.—The results of a content analysis of *Time* magazine's reportage of the United Nations. "First, *Time's* coverage seems to be partial and incomplete. . . . Second, the manner of reporting at least suggests the possibility of bias . . . impression is gained that aside from Big-Power disputes, little worthwhile activity goes on in the UN. . . . Third, it would not be accurate to claim that *Time's* present evaluation of the United Nations is the product of a recent disillusion. . . . In short, *Time's* treatment of the United Nations, and almost everything pertaining to it, has been consistently negative in character." *Time's* treatment indicates "a selection and modification of the news, rather than an impartial reporting of it."—*J. C. Franklin.*

6838. Baker, Sydney J. (c/o Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Castlereagh St., Sydney, Australia.) *A linguistic law of constancy: II.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 113-120.—44 letters written by a presumably schizoid woman with paranoid tendencies constitute the material for this study. This individual's vocabulary expanded at an almost constant rate. This expansion is not a haphazard process but seems to follow some fairly strict rationale. The vocabulary is not used at will. There is a tendency for a word to occur almost exactly the same number of times in each of the 10,000 word test. The author is aware of eventual criticism which may be based on grounds that his material emanates from a psychically unbalanced person, and that, therefore, it would be fallacious to attempt to draw any general conclusions from it as applying to "normal" people.—*M. J. Stanford.*

6839. Brans, A. B. M. *Sur les travaux de la section de presse neerlandaise de la Société Internationale de Signifique (psycho-linguistique) dans le premier semestre de 1948.* (On the activity of the Section of Dutch Press of the International Significal (Psycho-linguistic) Society in the first semester of 1948.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 111-114.—The principal task of the International Significal Society is the study of the analytical and synthetical significs (psycho-linguistic) in general and its applications to the theories of the foundations of science, sociology, arts and letters, and politics. The section of press was busy in the first semester of 1948 with the study of a word "Indonesy" which appeared to be used in many different meanings in journals and broadcast, by communists, socialists, catholics, liberals and calvinists, with different emotional values attached.—*M. Chojnowski.*

6840. Brown, James I. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Why not teach listening?* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 113-116.—Reading and listening constitute the two principal methods of getting information. Nevertheless, "there are probably not over 20 research studies in listening as compared with over 2,600 in reading." Several studies are cited indicating the importance of listening in the world of communication both as to frequency and as an art. The question is raised as to why there are no courses or real attempts made to understand the basic principles and teach pupils and students through curricular media the essentials of good listening.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

6841. Comité International Permanent de Linguistes. *Bibliographie linguistique des années 1939-1947.* (Linguistic bibliography for the years 1939-1947.) Utrecht, Netherlands: Spectrum, 1950. 2 vols. xxiv, 238, xxi, 239-589 p.—Classified international bibliography of linguistics for 1939-1947. Prepared with 28 collaborators and published with a grant from UNESCO to fill the gap in documentation caused by World War II.—*A. J. Sprov.*

6842. Day, Willard F., & Beach, Barbara R. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) *A survey of the research literature comparing the visual and auditory presentation of information.* Dayton, O.: U. S. Air Force Base, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1950. (AF Tech. Rep. No. 5921.) iii, 14 p.—A survey is presented of experiments on the visual and auditory senses as channels of communication. Special attention is devoted to comprehension of material and to the special conditions under which one sense modality has been found superior. About one half of the reported studies favor visual presentation, and the other half auditory. The experimental factors which might account for the divergent results are discussed.—*W. F. Grether.*

6843. Haecht, Louis van. *Les aspects psychologiques et logiques de l'analyse du langage.* (The psychological and logical aspects of the analysis of language.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 100-108.—Phenomenological discussion of some problems of the

philosophy of language. All aspects of the language are phenomena of the consciousness. The logical analysis of language and its formalization are of great importance in the applications of linguistic means, but it cannot give us the truth which is accessible only to metaphysics.—*M. Choynowski.*

6844. Hanley, T. D. & Steer, M. D. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Effect of level of distracting noise upon speaking rate, duration and intensity. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 363-368.—48 randomly-selected male undergraduates from an elementary public speaking course read five times, on signal, a 73 word passage into a microphone circuit as though they were communicating information to a listener. During the reading, subjects wore headphones into which was fed airplane type noise from a noise generator at predetermined levels. If subjects who have not been trained to communicate against a noise barrier are confronted with a communication problem in the presence of noise, they tend to react in what has been assumed to be a desirable manner, reducing the rate of speaking, prolonging syllables, and speaking with greater intensity as the noise increases.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6845. Iisager, Holger. (*People's Coll., Helsingør, Denmark.*) Some light on the relationship between attitudes and judgment of the persuasiveness of propaganda. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 157-162.—131 Danish adult folk high school and evening high school students rated their degree of agreement or disagreement with typed propaganda statements. The subjects were requested to judge objectively the persuasiveness of each statement. Only those who moderately agreed with the statements were able to attain an impartial or objective judgment of their persuasive effect. The neutral attitude made for mainly negative judgments.—*J. C. Franklin.*

6846. Johnson, D. M., Johnson, R. C., & Mark, A. L. (*U. Minnesota, Duluth 5.*) A mathematical analysis of verbal fluency. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 121-128.—Bousfield and Sedgewick's equation that describes the production of words by a group of subjects, according to simple instructions was used and verified by two tests administered to 43 subjects. "The results show that for these two tests, with 15 minute time limits, the raw fluency score is more closely related to the supply of words available than to the rate constant. Significant negative correlations show that the people with the larger supplies of words deplete these supplies less rapidly, pointing the possibility of some sort of interference effect."—*M. J. Stanford.*

6847. Kelly, J. C. (*U. Mississippi, University.*), & Steer, M. D. Intelligibility testing in three conditions involving masking noise. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 369-372.—40 male subjects selected in a random manner were tested in groups of 7 with 6 listener-speaker stations. Each speaker read three forms of The Twenty-Four Word Multiple-Choice Word Intelligibility Test. Intelligibility

under conditions where noise and speech intensities are reduced by 10 and 20 decibels from the previously recommended levels does not differ significantly. No loss in test reliability need be anticipated with the reduction in noise level and speech channel gain. Reduced noise and speech level intelligibility testing may produce substantially the same results as testing in high level noise.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6848. Riley, John W., Cantwell, Frank V., & Ruttiger, Katherine F. (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) Some observations on the social effects of television. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1949, 13, 223-234.—In the summer of 1948 interviews were conducted in all the 278 television homes, and in a matched sample of 278 non-television homes in an eastern city of 35,000 population. From the detailed data presented here it is concluded that: the most recent additions to the TV audience are in the lower socio-economic levels; TV is exerting some effect on other leisure-time activities, but this impact is not uniform for various segments of the audience; to young children TV is an added activity and not a substitute activity; and TV seems to be responsible for new family interests and widened circles of friends.—*H. F. Rothe.*

6849. Roback, A. A. (*Emerson Coll., Boston, Mass.*) Shmoo and shmo: the psychoanalytic implications. *Complex*, 1951, No. 5, 3-15.—By means of linguistic analysis coupled with psychoanalytic interpretations, the author comes to the conclusion that *shmo* and *shmoo* are low Yiddish designations of the male and female sex organs respectively. The *shm* sound is said to be onomatopoeic and related to sucking. The same goes for the sound *m*, as exemplified in *mama*, etc. The two Yiddish loan-words represent oral substitutions, which have become popular in English, since they fulfill a want not satisfied by available words in English.—*H. H. Strupp.*

6850. Trnka, B. A tentative bibliography of writings on linguistic statistics. Utrecht, Netherlands: Spectrum, 1950. 22 p.—195-item classified and partially annotated provisional bibliography of linguistic statistics.—*A. J. Sprow.*

6851. Vallance, T. R. (*U. Massachusetts, Amherst.*) Methodology in propaganda research. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 38, 32-61.—Two major topics are considered: (1) Various conceptualizations of propaganda phenomena, and methodological analysis; (2) problems encountered in experimental studies of propaganda. Three varieties of conceptualization are identified in the literature under (1) above: linear, psychological, and situational. A fourth conceptualization, structural, is suggested. Methodological problems are sampling; choice of significant variables; adequate measure and control of chosen variables; budget. 46-item bibliography.—*M. R. Marks.*

(See also abstracts 6607, 6976, 7086)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE,
COUNSELING

6852. Caplan, Gerald. (*Lasker Mental Hygiene Center, Jerusalem, Israel.*) **Mental-hygiene work with expectant mothers—a group psychotherapeutic approach.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 41-50.—The author describes in considerable detail the group mental hygiene approach used in serving expectant mothers attending the Lasker Center in Jerusalem. He reports very good results following the opportunity for mothers to ventilate their anxieties and guilt feelings as well as disturbances evolving from disturbed marital relationships, social factors such as superstition or economic pressures. The program as carried on apparently does a great deal to help the mother accept the new child in a psychically healthy frame of mind.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6853. Clausen, John A. (*U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.*) **Social science research in the National Mental Health Program.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 402-409.—A brief review of the intent of the National Mental Health Act is followed by a description of the part social scientists are now taking in the National Institute of Mental Health. Program research and basic scientific research either projected or in process under the auspices of the institute are described. The author emphasizes the social science research and indicates the need for research outside the program of the institute.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

6854. Levy, Ruth J. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) **The implications of psychiatry for religion.** *Reconstructionist*, 1951, 16(19), 26-29.—Psychiatry is a method of healing while religion is primarily a system of faith for anyone whether healthy or ill. Yet both are working toward greater security in the individual, the family, and community. Both teach that one is loved, and is therefore free to give love in return. While psychiatry may be considered an outgrowth of religion historically, and less bound by tradition, the two are not rivals but complementary to each other on the continuum of human understanding.—*P. E. Johnson.*

6855. Money, John. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Observations concerning the clinical method of research, ego theory and psychopathology.** *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 55-66.—The paper opened with a discussion of the relationship between clinical procedure and rigorous scientific procedure in relation to research. Then followed a discussion of the theory of psychopathology based on empirical clinical observations. Instigated by an observation on war neurosis, it launched into an investigation of Freudian theory in relation to aggression, instinct, and ego functioning. Thence it proceeded to a presentation of some views on the functioning of the ego and its modes of defense; and concluded with some remarks on psychotherapy and the psychopathology of childhood and animals.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6856. Root, Oren. **Basic aims of the National Association for Mental Health.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*,

1951, 35, 1-4.—Presidential address made at the Annual luncheon of the N.A.M.H. in New York City, Nov. 17, 1950. Root emphasizes that the goal of the N.A.M.H. is "to bring the few central truths of mental health to the attention of every single person in the United States." The desire to "make psychiatric services available on whatever level they are needed" and to prosecute "whatever research is necessary to arrive at causes and the cure and prevention of mental illness" are likewise held of prime importance.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6857. Stevenson, George S. (*Natl. Assoc. for Mental Health, New York.*) **The mental-health program in perspective.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 5-9.—Stevenson describes the role which the National Assoc. for Mental Health must play in meeting the various problems confronting those who are seeking to improve the lot of the mentally ill and the potentially mentally ill in this country.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6858. Torrance, Paul. (*Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.*) **Getting mental hygiene practices into action through a college class.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 88-95.—Torrance describes the experience gained in direct application of the orientation gained in his mental hygiene course by students during the period when they were enrolled in his classes. He cites several cases and concludes that "education and mental hygiene education in particular, can function more effectively and accomplish more far-reaching results through a conscious use of the psycho-social networks that are represented in the membership of every college class."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

(See also abstracts 6644, 6646, 6647)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

6859. Aptekar, Herbert H. (*Jewish Community Center, Queens-Nassau, New York.*) **Case work, counseling and psychotherapy: their likeness and difference.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 163-171.—Aptekar, feeling the impact of semantic carelessness in the use of the terms casework, counseling, and psychotherapy, has elaborated definitions which he believes both clarify and separate these concepts one from the other.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6860. Brodsky, Rose. (*Jewish Comm. Serv., Queens-Nassau, N. Y.*) **Family relationships and multiple service.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 192-198.—The author describes the services rendered by her agency in the Children's and Youth Service, Family Service and Services for the Aged. She has indicated the "way in which family relationships inevitably find expression in case work." Furthermore, the contribution of the individual case worker through her specialized function helps the client work through his problems and integrate himself into the total service program offered by the multiple services discussed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6861. Brooks, Charles F. (*Cathedral of St. John, Providence, R. I.*) **Some limiting factors in pastoral**

counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2(12), 26-31.—The pastor in his counseling has unique limitations and resources, which he must be competent to recognize and utilize. The nature of his professional training limits him to short-term counseling. When the personal problems brought to him are involved in the unconscious dynamics they should be referred to a psychiatrist, and when they involve community relations and resources they should be referred to a social worker.—P. E. Johnson.

6862. Chalmers, James H., Cranston, Robert W., Taylor, Henry Longstreet, & Keys, Ancel. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Effect of a psychiatric interview on renal plasma flow and finger skin temperature. *Fed. Proc.*, 1949, 8, 23.—Abstract.

6863. New York School of Social Work, & Community Service Society of New York. *Social work as human relations*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1949. viii, 288 p. \$3.75.—Of the 21 papers in the volume one-third are devoted to each of the following: theory and technique, professional training, and human relations. Brosin's paper on psychiatry experiments with selection suggests that "it is desirable to select as medical students candidates who are reasonably healthy and free from anxiety" and that environmental pressures be reduced. Malcolm Sharp's paper on the management and control of aggression ventures into the field of world politics but concludes that "the family is indeed the laboratory and hope of the world."—J. H. Bunzel.

6864. Vaughn, Charles L. (*Psychological Corp.*, New York.), & Reynolds, William A. Reliability of personal interview data. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 61-63.—In order to ascertain the reliability of reports of age, education, and socio-economic level as obtained under certain rather common conditions in personal interview surveys, original and repeat interviews were made about three months apart with two groups of adults, one with 888 and the other with 430 persons in the group. Product-moment correlations for the age variable were .85 and .80; for the education variable, .82 and .67; and for the socio-economic variable, .61 and .42.—W. H. Osterberg.

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

6865. Amoroso, Marie D. (*Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia*.) The Rorschach test as an aid to electroencephalographic analysis. *Fed. Proc.*, 1949, 8, 4.—Abstract.

6866. Bachrach, Arthur J. Personality test for the handicapped. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 27(4), 18-19.—This is a brief description of an experimental modification of the Thematic Apperception Test, in which pictures are employed showing or suggesting crippled children.—G. S. Speer.

6867. Bash, K. W., & Lampl, E. Intelligenz- und Ausdrucksmerkmale im Rorschach-Test und in Kinderzeichnungen. (Characteristics of intelligence and expression in the Rorschach Test and in children's drawings.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 17, 174-

184.—To 70 children, 11 and 12 years of age, the Rorschach was administered; the intelligence level was compared with the Goodenough Draw-a-Man IQ, and experience-type and Hd responses with free drawings. The Goodenough both over- and underestimated IQ. As contrasted with adults, children of extratensive type show strong mood lability. French and English summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6868. Cohen, Y. K'tavo shel hayeled v'haarakhat haofi. (The child's handwriting and evaluation of his character.) *Hahinukh*, 1949/50, 23, 191-218.—General principles of graphology are explained and "translated" into Hebrew characters. The graphology of the Hebrew writing child is broadly explained, also the question how could the teacher by means of this technique discover current psychic difficulties of the child and the basic traits of his character. Many examples of children's letters are brought that illustrate the theoretical rules and ways of analyzing the child's Hebrew writing.—H. Ormian.

6869. Fischer, Liselotte K. (*Hartley Salmon Clinic, Hartford, Conn.*) The World "test." *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 2, 62-76.—The history of World material (not really a single test) over a 20-year period is reviewed and the findings to date are presented. The device shows some promise in the experimental study of specific problems, as a projective device, for classification of clinical groups, and in therapy. The Bolgar-Fischer standardization of the World material with scoring and interpretation procedures is available. 14 references.—M. O. Wilson.

6870. Humm, Doncaster, & Humm, Kathryn A. Measures of mental health from the Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 442-449.—One thousand random permanent employees were given the Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale and the difference between the normal and each of the components computed. It was found that (1) the integration index distinguished psychotics from known well adjusted subjects without exception; (2) the component control measures significantly distinguished the means of the two groups; and (3) norms could be derived from the distributions of the measures.—R. D. Weitz.

6871. Jakab, Irène. Rôle des tests psychologiques de l'intelligence en psychiatrie. (Role of psychological tests of intelligence in psychiatry.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1950, 2, 585-606.—100 mental patients of 9 different psychopathological categories were administered individually a battery of 10 tests with results reported in terms of individual scores on each of the 10 tests and under the appropriate disease category. The curves for each disease category are presented. It is concluded that psychological tests of intelligence have diagnostic value and that 3 factors aid in establishing the diagnosis: (1) the establishment of the general lowering of the mental level; (2) the elective incapacity of solving some of the tests; (3) interpretation of the behavior in the presence of the tests.—F. C. Sumner.

6872. Kitzinger, Helen, & Blumberg, Eugene. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) *Supplementary guide for administering and scoring the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale (Form 1).* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1951, 65(2), (No. 319), v, 20 p.—Designed to amplify scoring of W-B with particular emphasis on "greater clarification for scoring unusual responses not listed in Wechsler's *Measurement of Adult Intelligence*." The purpose of the guide is "(1) to facilitate consistency of scoring, by reducing inter-examiner variability; (2) to make sub-test variations more meaningful; and (3) mainly and primarily for speedier and more accurate scoring." Numerous aids and suggestions are included.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
6873. Kline, Milton V., & Schneck, Jerome M. (26 W. 9th St., New York.) *Hypnosis in relation to the Word Association Test.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 129-137.—Ten patients who were under hypnotic treatment and ten college students served as subjects for this study. In the hypnotic administration an apparent lessening of psychological defenses occurred which resulted in a higher percentage of fast reaction times and a lower percentage of slower reaction times. The percentage of serious disturbances to traumatic stimuli increased. These results of hypnotic administration were observed in both groups. This method of administering the Word Association Test would appear to find its greatest utility with patients in hypnotherapy and hypnoanalysis.—M. J. Stanford.
6874. Klopfer, Walter G., & Borstelmann, Lloyd J. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *The associative valences of the Szondi pictures.* *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 172-188.—The frame of reference is that for other projective techniques, i.e., the pictures provide partially structured stimulus materials to which the subject is asked to react idiosyncratically, rather than the genetic point of view of Szondi or that of Deri which assumes that the client has latent tendencies toward certain mental diseases with which he unconsciously identifies. The experimental findings point to the need for modification of the test if it is ever to become satisfactorily valid.—M. O. Wilson.
6875. Ortat, G. *Mivhan intelligentsia iladim b'gil k'nisatam l'vet hasefer.* (Intelligence test for school beginners.) *M'gamot*, 1949/50, 1, 206-223.—Six year old children were examined as to their fitting for school attendance; the second aim was to examine the validity of certain American intelligence tests in Israel: the Pintner Non-language test, the Kohs Block Design test, the Goodenough Draw-a-Man test, vocabulary, colour and number tests taken from the Terman-Merrill scale. The average IQ of Israeli children is 6 months higher in Pintner and Kohs than that of U.S.A. children, and 4.5 months higher in the vocabulary, but also their social status is higher than the American average. They are 1.5 months lower in the Draw-a-Man test. The distribution of the frequencies is normal.—H. Ormian.
6876. Pascual del Roncal, Federico. *Significación de la enumeración de colores en el Rorschach.* (Significance of the enumeration of colors in the Rorschach.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol. Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(4), 90-94.—The literature is reviewed with respect to the interpretation of the dearth or wealth of color responses in the Rorschach examination. By color responses the author refers to color responses in which the subject limits himself to enumerating colors while ignoring the form or not assigning the color to a specific object. In the author's experience color responses are inhibited as well by the intellectual factor as by the affective factor but in higher degree by the former. With intellectual deficit as in oligophrenia and the dementias, there is a pick-up in color responses. Color responses appear to have an organic significance. 40 references.—F. C. Sumner.
6877. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A. (Columbia U., New York.) *A new evaluation of the Thematic Apperception Test.* *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 2, 13-22.—The nature of TAT is discussed and nine rules for interpreting the stories are developed. It is observed that the themas reveal more about personality than the secondary elaborations.—M. O. Wilson.
6878. Roman, Klara Goldzieher. (New School for Social Research, New York.) *Tension and release—studies of handwriting with the use of the graphodyne.* *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 2, 51-61.—The graphodyne transmits by simple mechanics the writing pressure to a recording device and does it well enough to make electronic control unnecessary. Problems studied include (1) developmental course of speed and pressure in children over an 8-year period, (2) difficulties encountered in left-handed writing and comparison of the writing behavior of twins, (3) tension-and-release patterns of arthritics, art students, and of normal students versus hypertensives and hypotensives.—M. O. Wilson.
6879. Schachter, M. (1, rue Molière, Marseille, France.) *Le facteur "sexe" et le test de Rorschach.* (The "sex" factor and the Rorschach test.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1950, 50, 157-158.—Rorschach psychograms of 30 adult males are compared with those of 30 adult females, the 60 subjects being considered normal in the clinical sense, of same intellectual level (professional people), and of relatively uniform age. The salient sex difference was to the effect that the men were predominantly coartated and the women were predominantly extroensive.—F. C. Sumner.
6880. Schubart, J. *Mivhan Szondi v'hanahotav haiyuniyot.* (The Szondi Test and its theoretical basis.) *M'gamot*, 1949/50, 1, 312-334.—The theoretical basis of the "Schicksalsanalyse" is given and Szondi's test itself is described. Stress is laid on the danger resulting from free publishing of the test, and using it by incompetent persons. The test could be very important in Israel, especially for treatment of neglected native youth and of foreign born young

immigrants for purposes of pedagogical research and individual treatment. Another advantage is its cheap and simple administration. To make it possible at a broad scope, we have to prove its usability in reference to immigrants coming from the Near East—whether their reactions are similar to those of European immigrants.—*H. Ormian.*

6881. Siipola, Elsa; Kuhns, Florence, & Taylor, Vivian. (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.) Measurement of the individual's reactions to color in ink blots. *J. Personality*, 1950, 19, 153-171.—Each experimental subject was presented with matched versions of chromatic and achromatic blots in succession with the effects of memory controlled. The results support the theory that color in the Rorschach blots produces distinct effects upon the character of the subject's conceptual processes. They also suggest the new hypothesis that color affects the memory processes.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6882. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Current trends and developments in the field of projective techniques. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 2, 1-12.—Developments in the use of Rorschach, TAT, sentence completion tests, Movement Blots, World Test (Buehler), Graphometer Projection Test, motion patterns (iron filing above a moving magnet), Three-Dimensional Apperception Test, verbal summator and tautophone devices, photoscope test, picture similarities, Marriage Problem Story Completion Test, Picture-Story Test, Geosign Test (design completion), reaction-to-scholastic-failure test, reaction-to-authority test, are discussed. 43 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6883. Tupes, Ernest C. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) An evaluation of personality-trait ratings obtained by unstructured assessment interviews. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1950, 64(11), (No. 317), vi, 24 p.—Initial Interviews and Intensive Interviews on 128 males, first year graduate students majoring in clinical psychology at some 30 universities were conducted: (1) "To determine the relative validity of ratings of personality traits based on two types of interview situations" and (2) "To determine the incremental validity of each of two types of interview situations. The Ss were rated before each interview by the interviewer. Nine personality traits and eleven "future-preference" variables were ruled before and 31 personality-trait and 11 "future performance" variables after each interview. 19 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6884. Woltman, Adolf G. Mud and clay—their functions as developmental aids and as media of projection. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 2, 35-50.—Plastic materials are well suited for projective processes because (1) they are unstructured, (2) they permit three dimensional arrangement, (3) they reveal some laws of nature and properties of the environment, (4) their products can defy these laws, (5) their use is direct and eliminates a second medium (paper, pencil, crayon, tool, etc.), (6) they resemble

anal contents which intrigue young children but manipulation of which is tabooed, and (7) they can be shaped like genitalia for exploring sexual phantasies, or dissipating sexual anxieties.—*M. O. Wilson.*

(See also abstracts 6609, 6611, 6645, 6783, 7052)

TREATMENT METHODS

6885. Alexander, Leo. Nonconvulsive electric stimulation therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 176-177.—Abstract.

6886. Auerbach, J. G. (New York Med. Coll.) Value changes in therapy. *Personality*, 1950, Symposium No. 1, 63-67.—In the neurotic, real values are substituted for pseudo values as he learns in therapy to see himself in the mirror of objective validity.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6887. Barbosa, Joubert T. (Casa de Repouso, Alto da Boa Vista, Brasil.) A respeito de objeções à psicanálise. (With respect to objections to psychoanalysis.) *Hosp., Rio de J.*, 1950, 37, 259-262.—Certain controversies between orthodox and non-orthodox psychoanalysts are discussed briefly: (1) the requirement of medical training for the practice of psychoanalysis in order to insure a biological basis for an objective comprehension of the problems of human psychology; (2) whether psychoanalysis is the sole treatment of neurosis; (3) the contraindications for psychoanalytic methods, especially as to the age of patient; (4) the constitutional factor in neurosis; (5) rigid adherence to Freud.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6888. Benassy, Maurice. L'aspect irrationnel de la méthode psychanalytique. (The irrational aspect of the psychoanalytic method.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 311-330.—To its critics, analysis seems irrational and unscientific. However, the analytic procedure with its observation of behavior, its hypothesis (or interpretation), and its verification (or resolution of tension), conforms with the criteria of a true experiment. The author attempts to show that the concepts of transfer and the unconscious are both validly based on experimental findings. The conditioned response (not the conditioned reflex) is the response of the entire organism, its trace the reflection of the past in the present. Like any other science, analysis is obliged to render the irrational, rational. It is the patient, not the method, that is irrational.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6889. Caplan, G. Shitat hatipul b'narkoza hash-malit. (Treatment by electro-narcosis.) *Harefuah*, 1950, 39, 69-70.—In treatment by electro-narcosis a small electric current is passed through the brain of the patient for 7 minutes. The psychiatrist who carries out the treatment should work in cooperation with an anaesthetist who gives intravenous pentothal before the treatment is started, and who administers oxygen with controlled respiration during the progress of the electro-narcosis. This technique is free from risk. Clinical impressions indicate that this treatment is valuable in cases of depression complicated by paranoid or neurotic features, in

cases of acute paraphrenia, and also in cases of primary depersonalisation.—H. Ormian.

6890. DeCherney, George. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) Emotional catharsis; a psychotherapeutic method for the general practitioner. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1950, 22, 208-209.—The general practitioner is familiarized with certain psychotherapeutic principles which can be easily employed in his office treatment of psychiatric problems, notably catharsis which is allowing the patient to speak freely to a non-condemning listener. Through ventilation a great part of the anxiety of the patient may be drained off and this may lead to some degree of relaxation.—F. C. Sumner.

6891. de Greeff, E. (12, chaussée de Louvain, Cortenberg, Belgium.), & Ectors, L. Leucotomie préfrontale. (Prefrontal leucotomy.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1950, 50, 325-391.—60 cases of leucotomy, unilateral (right) or bilateral, including 30 psychotics, notably schizophrenias and certain paranoid or melancholic states, and 30 non-psychotics, grave and incurable cases of anxiety or psychasthenia are reported. Post-operative observations are reported in some detail. The results are regarded on the whole as favorable, but with wide variation. Special attention is called to the post-leucotomic dementia which can occur, an infantilism manifesting itself not only in the emotional life but also in the higher processes.—F. C. Sumner.

6892. Deshaies, Gabriel. Les contre-indications de l'électrochothérapie. (Contra-indications of electroshock therapy.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1950, 2, 607-626.—Contra-indications of electroshock therapy are enumerated and discussed: osteoarticular; cardio-vascular; respiratory; endocrinal; neural; psychic; intercurrent affections, pregnancy, age; operative.—F. C. Sumner.

6893. Devereux, George. (Winter VA Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Some criteria for the timing of confrontations and interpretations. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 19-24.—“(1) Confrontations stimulate rudimentary *Gestalten* to develop *Prägnanz*, and are timely when the analyst thinks that once this is achieved, he would be able to interpret them (effect a closure) correctly, even if he had to utilize solely the material already available at the time when the confrontation was made. (2) Interpretations—which reveal the repressed closure element of a neurotic *Gestalt*—are timely when the material produced by the patient has achieved an unequivocal *Prägnanz*. When several equally clearcut ways of completing the *Gestalt* in a system-adequate manner are possible, the closure-element to be interpreted is the one which is compatible with the patient's main current pre-occupations.”—N. H. Pronko.

6894. Durand, V.-J. La leucotomie préfrontale en thérapeutique psychiatrique. (Prefrontal leucotomy in psychiatric therapy.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1950, 2, 472-498.—Observations made from the Autumn 1948 to June 1950 on the first 15 patients treated with leucotomy are reported (2 anxiety

melancholics; 13 schizophrenics and dementia praecox patients). 76% of cases showed appreciable amelioration. It does not appear that the intellectual capacities are definitely diminished by the intervention. An extensive bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.

6895. Evrard, E. (11, rue Fabry, Liège, Belgium.) Explorations du psychisme et traitement sous subnarcoose barbiturique. (Explorations of the psychism and treatment under barbiturate subnarcosis.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 351-361.—The usefulness and efficacy of barbiturate subnarcosis as a method of exploration in psychoneurosis and certain psychotic states are discussed. For rapidity of diagnosis at least temporary subnarcosis is recommended and illustrated with a case. Therapeutic effects of subnarcosis are described.—F. C. Sumner.

6896. Fisher, Seymour. The conscious and unconscious attitudes of patients toward electric shock treatment. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 244.—Abstract.

6897. Henry, Jules. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The inner experience of culture. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 87-103.—Five utterances of a patient and four of a physician as they came out during a therapeutic session are discussed. They are related to the matrix of culture in which they occurred to show how such an analysis may lead to generalizations about our culture that illuminate the patient's and physician's behavior. It is suggested that whole books may have to be written “in which all the taken-for-grantedness in an interview or interviews is scrutinized in the light of the cultural setting.” When such books are written the perceptions of therapists will be sharper and they will cease to throw away half or more of their data.—N. H. Pronko.

6898. Hill, Lewis B. (Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hosp., Towson 4, Md.) Anticipation of arousing specific neurotic feelings in the psychoanalyst. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 1-8.—A group of 12 patients, of both sexes, all of them in the third or fourth decade, are discussed. Certain common characteristics of this group are related to inferred parent-child relationships of these patients.—N. H. Pronko.

6899. Kline, Nathan S., & Tenney, Ashton M. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) Prognosis in topectomies and lobotomies relative to body type. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 323-325.—The somatotypes for 29 of 30 male schizophrenic patients treated surgically at Grey-stone Park (1949) are analyzed in relation to outcome following treatment. It is concluded that “if the patient subjected to either a topectomy or a lobotomy is not a mesomorph, the prognosis for a favorable outcome is less than 1 in 10 . . . 4 of the 5 mesomorphs, on the other hand, have been discharged. The use of psychosurgical procedures on nonmesomorphs should be undertaken with caution.”—L. A. Pennington.

6900. Kohnstamm, Oskar. Medical and philosophical results of the method of hypnotical self-observation. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 71-111.—Kohnstamm using "hypnotical self-observation" believed that this method "permits us to visualize phenomena of life from the deepest level of consciousness or directly from within." He explained the processes of the "registering unconscious" and of the "experiencing unconscious" which he observed in schizothymics. The "deepest unconsciousness" is "nothing but the pure subject of cognition with which the philosophers have been concerned for a long time." The author thought that the theory of self-observation would bring philosophy and biology closer together. 51 references.—M. J. Stanford.

6901. Little, Margaret. Counter-transference and the patient's response to it. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 32-40.—Counter-transference and its mode of reaction in patient and analyst are discussed. Transference and counter-transference are both synthetic products of the combined unconscious work of patient and analyst. They vary from day to day and moment to moment and depend on conditions that are partly internal and partly external to the analytic relationship. Counter-transference is no more to be avoided or feared than is transference. In fact, it cannot be avoided but it can be anticipated, controlled and used. Its usage in analysis is at the same stage as transference once was.—N. H. Pronko.

6902. Nunberg, Herman. Transference and reality. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 1-9.—Transference as projection is defined as a "patient's inner and unconscious relations with his first libidinal objects." The analyst's task is to "unmask" these projections. Factors such as identification, acting out, identity of perception, repetition compulsion are all parts of transference. "Through transference the patient is reeducated not only in respect to the instincts and surroundings but also in respect to the superego." The author concludes that the projection of the patient to the analyst is the "'father-image' externalized and then perceived as a quasi-reality."—N. H. Pronko.

6903. Palmer, Harold. (Otago Medical School, New Zealand.) Three aspects of ego-organization in relation to ether abreaction therapy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 388-393.—Three stages which can be utilized in therapy are simple reminiscence, controlled and directed reverie, and a dream-like phase, which might be induced through hypnagogic means. 18 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

6904. Penna Pereira, Marcio. (Hosp. Pedro de Alcântara, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.) Contribuição ao estudo da psicocirurgia. (Contribution to the study of psychosurgery.) *Hosp., Rio de J.*, 1949, 36, 875-912.—The evolution of psychosurgery is traced from ancient times to the present day. The several surgical techniques of today are described and illustrated; the theories seeking to explain remissions are set forth. A classification of the principal psychosurgical interventions is made: leucotomies;

cortical ablation; thalamotomies. The principal indications for psychosurgery are pointed out; the low mortality and little surgical risk of these interventions, and the principal results which have been gained up to the present are set forth. 52 references.—F. C. Sumner.

6905. Reich, Annie. On counter-transference. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 25-31.—"Counter-transference is a necessary prerequisite of analysis. If it does not exist, the necessary talent and interest is lacking. But it has to remain shadowy and in the background. This can be compared to the role that attachment to the mother plays in the normal object choice of the adult man. Loving was learned with the mother, certain traits in the adult object may lead back to her—but normally the object can be seen in its real character and responded to as such. A neurotic person takes the object absolutely for his mother or suffers because she is not his mother. In the normally functioning analyst we find traces of the original unconscious meaning of analysing, while the neurotic one still misunderstands analysis under the influence of his unconscious fantasies and reacts accordingly."—N. H. Pronko.

6906. Stunkard, Albert J. A method of evaluating a therapeutic agent; results in a study of dibenamine. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 463-467.—A method is described for the evaluation of a therapeutic agent in psychiatric disorders. In this study the agent is dibenamine that is used on a population of 30 psychiatric patients. The dibenamine was found to be no more effective than a placebo. In 11 of the 30 patients receiving dibenamine nausea and vomiting occurred as against 2 receiving the placebo. Three of 5 depressed patients receiving dibenamine had an increase in symptoms.—R. Claiborne.

6907. Vitale, Lamberto. Missione consolatrice della musica; dai ritmi cosmici ai ritmi musicali e dai ritmi musicali ai ritmi organici. (The consolatory mission of music; from cosmic rhythms to musical rhythms and from musical rhythms to organic rhythms.) *Rass. Clin. Terap.*, 1950, 49(3), 169-189.—The therapeutic effect of music is discussed under the following topics: music in antiquity; definitions of music; suggestive power of music; the consolatory mission of music: melotherapy; influence of rhythm on the organism; from cosmic rhythms to musical rhythms and from musical rhythms to organic rhythms.—F. C. Sumner.

6908. Völgyesi, Franz Andreas. Hypnosetherapie und psychosomatische Probleme. (Hypnotherapy and psychosomatic problems.) Stuttgart: Hippokrates-Verlag Marquardt, 1950. 203 p. DM 8.25.—"Psychosomatic hypnotherapy" is defined as "an active type of therapy, which is primarily concerned with . . . mobilizing the conditioned reflexology in order to influence the organism in its entirety in the direction of recovery." In contrast to psychoanalytic formulations, which are termed "reactionary," this approach is based exclusively on "neuro-psychiatric foundations" of the Pavlovian variety. The latter's work and that of his followers

are discussed in detail, and a strong case is made for hypno-suggestive therapy, which is said to achieve astounding results "despite somatic, toxic, etc. disturbances." Extensive bibliography.—H. H. Strupp.

6909. Wendt, Carl-Friedrich. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) *Psychotherapie im abgekürzten Verfahren.* (Brief psychotherapy.) Berlin: Springer, 1948. 103 p. DM 6.60.—Wendt traces the development of the psychoanalytic method and describes the advantages of brief psychotherapy. The major point emphasized by the author is the requirement that the patient's insight must be a significant emotional experience. The following types of disturbances are cited as instances in which the standard analytic treatment is not indicated: reactions as a result of special environmental circumstances, personality types who function well in specific environments, and patients whose neuroses have adaptive value in environments that make impossible demands.—H. H. Strupp.

6910. Worden, Frederic G. (Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hosp., Towson 4, Md.) *Psychotherapeutic aspects of authority.* *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 9-17.—A common notion argues that authoritative control, far from being a therapeutic factor, actually caused the illness and must therefore be avoided in its treatment. "This paper is written to counteract such a view and to emphasize the therapeutic use of authoritative function by the psychiatric hospital and particularly by the psychiatrist."—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 6628, 7060)

CHILD GUIDANCE

6911. Allen, Frederick H. Some aspects of psychotherapy with children. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 19, 160.—Abstract.

6912. Greenberg, Harold A. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) *Child psychiatry in the community.* New York: Putnam, 1950. xvi, 296 p.—A psychoanalytically oriented description of personality development, the etiology of children's behaviour problems, and their symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment in a child guidance clinic are presented. Part 2 discusses the functions of the clinic team, with separate chapters on the psychiatrist, the psychologist (written by Julian Pathman) and the social worker. In part 3 the author presents his thinking and experience as a psychiatric consultant in children's institutions. There follows a chapter by Hellen Sutton on "Child Guidance and the Nurse," and a discussion of the teacher's role, of juvenile delinquency, and of some possible future developments in the area of community care of maladjusted children.—I. Lazar.

6913. Hohman, Leslie B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *Emotional training paves the road to independence.* *Crippled Child*, 1948, 26(2), 6-7; 14.—The drive to learn, and the drive to activity,

can only be motivated when the child is fortified by emotional drive and emotional control. The earlier physical and emotional training are instituted, the better are the chances for the handicapped child to become a self-sustaining adult.—G. S. Speer.

6914. Hollenberg, Eleanor, & Sperry, Margaret. (Harvard U., Boston, Mass.) *Some antecedents of aggression and effects of frustration in doll play.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 32-43.—This is the first of a series of three articles concerning hypotheses dealing with the antecedents of aggression in doll play. The subjects were 53 children 3-6 years of age. The results are summarized thus: (1) Children highly frustrated or punished at home are more aggressive in doll play. (2) Children experimentally punished for doll play aggression are less aggressive in doll play than nonpunished children. (3) With permissiveness in doll play, aggression increases from session to session. The results are discussed within a framework utilizing the assumptions of frustration-produced drive, conflict-produced drive, stimulus generalization, and reduction of anxiety.—M. O. Wilson.

6915. Kolodney, Etta. (Jewish Bd. of Guardians, New York.) *Discussion of "Treatment of an emotionally deprived girl."* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 208-211.—A discussion of the case report by Lichter and Freemond (see 25: 6916). Kolodney is impressed with the method of dealing with this case and is of the opinion that it has resulted in improvement in the patient and her family as well. She did not find herself in agreement, however, with the diagnostic approach nor completely in accord with the treatment program.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6916. Lichter, Solomon O., & Freemond, Celia. (Jewish Family and Comm. Service, Chicago, Ill.) *Treatment of an emotionally deprived girl.* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 199-207.—A discussion of a case history and treatment program of a girl whose ego-capacity has been markedly reduced through emotional traumatization. Diagnosis and treatment are indicated and the prognosis has been suggested.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6917. Polk, Mary. (Jewish Child Care Assn., New York.) *Family relationships in foster home placement.* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 187-191.—The difficulties attendant upon the placement of a child in a foster home are complicated especially with reference to family relationships. The agency problems in accepting the child into foster care are discussed and the method of dealing with the child and his family are dealt with in a realistic presentation of a sample case.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6918. Sylvester, Lorna. (Tri-County Child Guidance Center, Harrisburg, Pa.) *Family relationships in child guidance.* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 27, 180-186.—A discussion of the role of "family relationship as a part of the dynamic base of the case work process in a child guidance clinic." Using a description of the practices of the Tri-County Child Guidance Center and a case study, Sylvester emphasizes the importance of focussing attention on

the dynamics of parent-child relationships, using "the interrelatedness and interdependence of the individuals within the family constellation as the core of the process through which parents are assisted in growing up to the responsibilities of parenthood."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6919. Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) Report of a follow-up of counseled veterans: I. Public Law 346 versus Public Law 16 clients. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 129-142.—"On most of the vital statistics these two groups were similar. They are of the same age and educational status; more married individuals are found among the disabled group and, concomitantly, a greater number of dependents. Their closing dates of advisement are similar. In the main, the two groups do not differ materially regarding mean scores on psychological tests." The PL 16 group (disabled) was definitely more occupationally stable than the PL 346 (non-disabled) group in following through with advisement approved training and occupational goals for the 2.5 year period covered.—*J. C. Franklin.*

6920. Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) Report of a follow-up of counseled veterans: II. Status of pursuit of training. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 143-156.—Fewer PL 16 (disabled) veterans than PL 346 (non-disabled) veterans failed to enter upon advised training. Both classified veterans who took up or were continuing training were "psychometrically superior to, as well as younger than, the 'never began' in both categories." Veterans' college mortality rate was significantly lower than that for comparable civilian college students. 92% were satisfied with their courses of training. 22 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

6921. Kristy, Norton F. (*Birkbeck Coll., London, Eng.*) The Veterans Administration vocational guidance programme. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 249-255.—The history, organization, and operation of the Veterans Administration vocational guidance program is reviewed. It is concluded that the program has had a greater effect upon vocational guidance in the United States than the influence of World War I and the twenty years following.—*G. S. Speer.*

6922. Strong, Edward K., Jr. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) Norms for Strong's Vocational Interest Tests. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 50-56.—This article calls attention to certain data regarding the Strong test, which is now available in the January 1951 revision of the Manual for the Vocational Interest Blank for Men. It also describes a method of calculating mean scores of blanks on a given scale without scoring the blanks on the scale.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstract 6973)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

6923. Bane, Frank. (*Council of State Governments, Chicago, Ill.*) The Governors' Study on Mental Hospitals. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 10-13.—A summarized statement of the findings which the Council of State Governments obtained from their study of the care and treatment of the mentally ill in the 48 states. Bane points out that "Almost all state institutions are overcrowded, many of them greatly overcrowded." Along these lines he continues by indicating that equipment is often antiquated, that adequately trained personnel is sadly lacking, and that preventive mental hygiene is almost negligible. Need for overcoming these deficiencies is emphasized and the role of mental hygiene society and association in accomplishing this in the separate states urged.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6924. Davies, Ida Jerome. *Handbook for volunteers in mental hospitals.* Minneapolis: U. of Minnesota Press, 1950. vii, 40 p. 50¢.—The need for volunteer workers in the mental hospital is emphasized in the foreword of this manual. Its purpose is to supply guidance and help to those who are willing to give of their time and effort in helping the mentally ill. Chapters dealing with "planning a volunteer group; recruiting and screening volunteers; orientation; the volunteers at work; understanding the patient; the volunteer and the hospital; and, the volunteer and the community" provide the volunteer with a great deal of pertinent information.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6925. Federn, Ernst. The endurance of torture. *Complex*, 1951, No. 4, 34-41.—A brief discussion of methods of terror practiced in concentration camps. Confinement, humiliation, constant uncertainty including the frustration of hopes, enforced inactivity, work to which the prisoner is unaccustomed, fear, demoralization, hunger, thirst, interference with natural bodily functions—all may produce a state of complete break-down and disorganization, called by the author pain-defense.—*H. H. Strupp.*

6926. Lemkau, Paul V., & de Sanctis, Carlo. A survey of Italian psychiatry, 1949. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 401-408.—Includes history of psychiatry in Italy from ancient to modern times; psychiatric training wherein the authors mention the greater emphasis on neurological over dynamic psychiatry; commitment laws in which certain reforms are proposed to offset the "protection of the population" over the good of the patient tendency in the present code; psychiatric hospitals with graphs and tables as to number of admissions (1926-49) and number of hospital residents as compared to U. S., France, and Switzerland. Outpatient services and preventive services are also described.—*R. D. Weits.*

6927. Nieto, Dionisio. La herencia en las enfermedades nerviosas y mentales; metodología y resultados. (Heredity in nervous and mental diseases; methodology and results.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol., Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(1), 1-7.—3

methods of investigating the heredity of nervous and mental diseases are explained: (1) Weinberg's method; (2) the method of twins; (3) the method of comparing the frequency of the ailment in the family concerned with that of the general population. Neuropsychiatric maladies in which hereditary factors are found to intervene are briefly described. 24 references.—F. C. Sumner.

6928. Oltman, Jane E., & Friedman, Samuel. (Fairfield State Hosp., Newtown, Conn.) The electrocardiogram in psychiatric patients (including a report of the electrocardiogram following frontal lobotomy). *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 127-135.—Study of electro-cardiograms of 812 psychiatric patients failed to show the unusual incidence of abnormalities as reported by Heyer *et al.* About 3% of these patients showed abnormalities. Both the total incidence of abnormalities as well as their variety are in line with results of earlier studies on normals. It is concluded that electrocardiograms of psychiatric patients "should be subject to the same standards and interpretations as those utilized in non-psychiatric patients." No significant changes occurred following lobotomy except a mild decrease in the frequency of tachycardia.—N. H. Pronko.

6929. Ponce Ramírez, Ricardo. (Neuropsychiatric Hosp. Guatemala.) Enfermedades mentales en Guatemala durante el año de 1949. (Mental disorders in Guatemala during the year 1949. *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol. Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(3) 77-79.—Of the 563 mental cases admitted, examined and classified at the Neuropsychiatric Hospital of Guatemala during the year 1949, 176 cases (29%) were diagnosed as epileptic syndrome; 72 cases (12%) as without mental disturbances; 59 cases (10%) as infectious (exogenous) psychosis; 55 cases (9%) as oligophrenia; 49 cases (8%) as schizophrenic psychosis; 43 cases (7%) as toxic psychosis; 37 cases (6%) as psychopathic personality; 12 cases (2%) as psychoneurosis; 12 cases (2%) as neurosyphilis. 41 cases or 7% failed to complete examinations owing to being discharged on their own request. Other nosological entities were of the same minor frequencies as reported in other countries.—F. C. Sumner.

6930. Rothschild, F. S. (U. Jerusalem, Israel.) Das Ich und die Regulationen des Erlebnisvorganges. (The ego and the regulators of experience.) Basel: S. Karger, 1950. xi, 388 p. 35. Swiss fr.—By means of "phenomenological analysis of psychological processes" the writer seeks a unified "new understanding of the physiological occurrences associated with them." In a biologically and psychologically based survey of psychopathology personality dynamics are considered in relation to neurology and endocrinology. Four sections treat development of the ego, "weakening" influences on it, organic holism and differentiation, and ego pathology. Explanation, rather than psychotherapy, is stressed.—R. Tyson.

6931. Strecker, Edward A. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Dynamic concepts in psychiatry.

Delaware St. med. J., 1950, 22, 167-178.—Not the precipitating but rather the predisposing factors are the more important in the causation of mental as well as physical sickness. The predisposing factors such as inheritance, the particular age epoch of the individual, how old he is, his occupation, his sex, the environmental factors of his life, his childhood environment are the things that prepare the soil for breakdown under stress.—F. C. Sumner.

6932. Yap, P.-M. (U. Hong Kong, China.) Mental diseases peculiar to certain cultures: a survey of comparative psychiatry. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 313-327.—Certain basic pathological processes are found in all cultures, such as the regression in schizophrenia, changes in mood and tempo of psychophysiological functioning in affective disorders, psychological and physiological changes in organic reactions, although the symptomatology may vary with the culture studied. The neuroses are much affected by the cultural environment. While American and European psychiatric standards can be used in studying cultural differences in mental disorders, it does not follow that such standards are the most healthy nor the final ones.—W. L. Wilkins.

6933. Zubin, Joseph. (Columbia U., N. Y.) Quantitative techniques and methods in abnormal psychology. New York: Columbia University Bookstore, 1950. v.p. \$3.75.—A survey of the techniques applied and the success attained in the quantitative approach to greater precision in abnormal psychology. The interview technique, the Rorschach, the T.A.T., and others are approached through experimental attempts to utilize numerical scales in their scoring and interpretation. Appendix I presents class experiments for administering the Rorschach, Levy Movement Blots, and the Word Association Test. Appendix II provides aids in scoring quantitatively. A verbatim Rorschach record is included.—L. N. Solomon.

(See also abstracts 6588, 6801)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

6934. de la Fuente Múñiz, Ramón; Zúñiga, Concepción, & Yanowsky, Luisa. Acción del ácido glutámico sobre el funcionamiento intelectual de los niños débiles mentales; Revisión de la literatura y estudio de 36 casos. (Action of glutamic acid on the intellectual functioning of mentally deficient children; review of the literature and a study of 36 cases.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol. Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(3), 55-62.—36 mentally deficient children were given glutamic acid for periods between 4 and 20 months and were examined on several intelligence tests. The author reports clearly favorable action on the mental functioning of 28 of the subjects. The IQ was increased by 8.5 points for the total group. The clinical types showing most benefit were simple primary amentia and those with congenital cerebral lesions. A 4 month period is adequate for judging the efficacy of treatment. The literature on the

effect of glutamic acid on intellectual functioning is reviewed. 20 references.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6935. DiMichael, Salvatore G. (Ed.) *Vocational rehabilitation of the mentally retarded.* Washington, D. C.: Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, 1950. (Rehabilit. Serv. Ser. No. 123.) vii, 184 p. 45¢.—Written primarily for vocational rehabilitation counselors but containing a great deal of information useful to the physician, psychologist, social worker, educator, counselors in voluntary and private agencies as well as parents of the mentally retarded. The first half of the book deals with the medical, psychological, and educational aspects of the mentally handicapped and with the role of counseling of those so affected. In addition, the family and community relationship with the mentally retarded individual and the problems associated in employment are discussed. The latter half of this study is concerned with three specific programs of vocational rehabilitation of the mentally retarded in New York City, the State of Michigan and in Minneapolis.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6936. Ernsting, W. *De behandeling van geestelijk achtergebleven kinderen met glutaminezuur.* (Treatment of mentally backward children with glutamic acid.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk.*, 1949, 93, 1044-1054.—Of a group of 12 mentally backward children 8 received L-(+)-glutamic acid, the others an indifferent medicine. Objective mental progress could not be found in the children treated with glutamic acid; the result was no better than for the control group. In a few cases, dullness, inattentiveness, emotional instability and increased lability were said to be improved, but this did not agree with a corresponding progress of the intelligence quotient; moreover, this was the case in the control group also.—(Court. of Biol. Abstr.)

6937. Fang, T. C. (U. Toronto, Can.) *A note of the a-b ridge count and intelligence.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 394-396.—418 normals are compared with 36 idiots, 133 imbeciles, and 35 morons, with differences not quite so great for this Canadian sample as for previous British samples.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6938. Heim, A. W., & Wallace, J. G. *The effects of repeatedly retesting the same group on the same intelligence test: II. High grade mental defectives.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1950, 2, 19-32.—12 mentally defective schoolboys between the ages of 14 and 16 years took the AH₄ test 10 times without knowledge of results, at weekly intervals and the Progressive Matrices about 30 days following the last test period. They tended to improve throughout the 10 testings. The scores on Part II (diagrammatic) started at a higher level and showed more improvement than Part I (verbal and numerical). The relatively high Progressive Matrices scores indicate some practice effect produced by repeatedly taking a different test. The differences between the mental defectives and a normal group of intelligent adults were: (1) individually the defectives were more erratic and unpredictable, (2) they also found Part II easier than

Part I, (3) the retarded group was less consistent in their errors and correct answers.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

6939. Jervis, George A. *Familial idiocy due to neuronal lipodosis (so-called late amaurotic idiocy).* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 409-414.—A case is described of late amaurotic idiocy. The mental deterioration is slow and progressive and generalized muscular spasticity is present. Autopsy findings gave the characteristic picture of ubiquitous neuronal lipodosis. 18-item bibliography.—*R. Clai-borne.*

6940. Marino, Lee J. *Organizing the parents of mentally retarded children for participation in the mental-health program.* *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 14-18.—Marino points out the benefits to both parents and children that may derive from organized groups of parents of mentally retarded children. The National Association of Parents and Friends of Mentally Retarded Children has recently come into existence for the expressed purpose of promoting "the general welfare of mentally retarded children of all ages everywhere" and to carry out a broad range program of encouraging better treatment, research and service for these children.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6941. Schachter, M. (1, rue Molière, Marseille, France.) *Ophthalmopathies congénitales et test de Rorschach.* (Congenital ophthalmopathies and the Rorschach test.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1950, 50, 151-156.—5 subjects with congenital ophthalmopathies were examined with the Rorschach to ascertain whether anything special was to be obtained with this test. All the subjects were mentally deficient in some degree. The Rorschach disclosed not the visual infirmity but rather the mental deficiency of variable degree.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6942. Zimmerman, Frederick T., & Burgemeister, Bessie B. (Columbia U., New York.) *Permanency of glutamic acid treatment.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1951, 65, 291-298.—To check upon the permanency of gains in mental age and IQ points consequent to the administration for 6 to 12 months of glutamic acid to 69 mentally dull children, the authors psychometrically retest by means of the Stanford Binet 38 of these cases from 2.5 to 3 years after cessation of drug therapy. Results indicate, in general, that the early gain on verbal test items for the group is still present although of smaller magnitude. Early gains on performance test items show little loss. Reply is made to critics along with a brief review of European literature on the subject.—*L. A. Pennington.*

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

6943. Arsenian, John. (Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.) *On frustration and response; varied responses to frustration as functions of subjective probability.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 103-117.—In order for frustration actually to take place, it is essential that one be dissatisfied with the chances one has to get what is wanted. On this basis it is possible to distinguish between frustration, optimism, com-

placency, etc. The factors involved in frustrating situations include both personal and environmental. Recommendations for further study include: (1) revival of introspection with emphasis on feelings related to action or desired action, (2) exploration of the place of subjective probability in action, and (3) the need to cling to man, who certainly can provide adequate material for studying responses to adversity. 17 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6944. Bobon, Jean. (81, quai de Rome, Liège, Belgium.) *Impuissance datant de trois années, analysée et guérie en une seule séance de subnarcose.* (Impotence of three years' duration, analyzed and cured in a single subnarcotic session.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 362-364.—Impotence of 3 years' duration in a 30-year old male is reported as cured in a single session with patient under sodium pentothal. It is revealed under subnarcosis that as a prisoner of war 3 years ago he was unwittingly frightened by a sudden unannounced air raid while he was in the act of masturbating.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6945. Bond, Earl D. (Pennsylvania Hosp., Philadelphia.) *Anxiety from the psychiatrist's viewpoint.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2(12), 21-25.—Neurotic anxiety consists of (1) free-floating mental uneasiness, (2) anxiety converted into a physical symptom. It may originate in a pseudo-conscience, or the smallness and weakness of childhood, or loss of love, or unresolved hostility. Suggestions for relieving and preventing anxiety are given, as security for the infant, constant affection in childhood, maturity and ability to accept imperfections, durable satisfactions, and religious faith which can supply the integration needed for reconstruction of personality.—*P. E. Johnson.*

6946. Conger, John J. (Indiana U. Med. Sch., Indianapolis.) *The effects of alcohol on conflict behavior in the albino rat.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 1-29.—Three experiments to test the influence of alcohol on approach-avoidance behavior are described. Alcohol reduced a conflict built up by electric shock. It is inferred that if conflict is tension-producing, alcohol could resolve the conflict. If alcohol removes a fear-motivated restraint in a conflict situation and permits satisfaction of drives whose goal responses had been inhibited by the conflict, then further reinforcement for the drinking habit may be provided. Variable effects of alcohol are discussed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6947. Gillett, Myrtle Mann. (Merion Station, Pa.) *Normal frigidity in women: a plea to the family physician.* *Med. Wom. J.*, 1950, 57(12), 29-32; 48.—That frigidity in most married women is not the result of physical, constitutional, neurotic factors or of immaturity or lack of love for the husband, but rather the result of emotional hurts suffered at the hands of their husbands is revealed in interviews with 151 mentally and physically healthy wives. It is the responsibility of the family physician to give guidance to the unhappy wife and with her husband.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6948. Harris, Irving D. (Inst. for Juvenile Res., Chicago 12, Ill.) *Mood, anger and somatic dysfunction.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 152-158.—Single diagnostic interviews were made with women who were mothers of children referred to the Institute for Juvenile Research for some behavioral difficulty. The mothers' usual mood, manner of handling anger, and state of general health were explored. Results indicate that "a feeling of good health is dependent both upon a gratification of basic needs and upon an ability to discharge anger externally and rather completely when the needs are not gratified. When this situation was present in the women examined . . . the poor health ratio was the lowest; when either nongratification or inability to discharge anger was present . . . the ratio was higher; finally, when nongratification and nonrelease of anger were present in combination, the ratio was the highest."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6949. Kanner, Leo. *A discussion of early infantile autism.* *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 19, 158.—Abstract.

6950. Korner, Anneliese F. (Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.) *Relationship between overt and covert hostility—economy and dynamics.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 20-31.—In this experiment an attempt was made to determine (1) the relationship between covert and overt hostility, (2) how this relationship affects prediction from covert to overt hostility and vice versa, (3) the implication of this relationship for validity of projective techniques, and (4) what this relationship reveals regarding the use of ego defense mechanisms.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6951. Lolli, Giorgio. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The addictive drinker.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2(12), 20-27.—A discussion of the addictive drinker reprinted from *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1949, 10, 404-414.

6952. McCarthy, Raymond G. (Yale Plan Clinic, New Haven, Conn.) *Group therapy in alcoholism; transcriptions of a series of sessions recorded in an outpatient clinic. VII. Eighth session.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 103-117.—Leon A. Greenberg introduces the session with a lecture demonstration of the effects of alcohol on rats, and the therapeutic discussion following is devoted to the problem of how much human beings can drink and remain efficient.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6953. Mann, Marty. *The pastor's resources in dealing with alcoholics.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 2(13), 11-19.—To deal with alcoholics one should realize (1) that the alcoholic is a sick person, (2) that he can be helped and is worth helping, (3) that this is a public health problem and a public responsibility. While some methods of cure are expensive or inaccessible, the most successful of all methods is Alcoholics Anonymous, and it is usually accessible without cost. As the alcoholic is already consumed with guilt, he does not need to be reminded of his sins, but rather to gain hope and confidence that a way out of his misery is possible, and have the kind of relationship that accepts him without

condemnation, and helps him learn the lessons of health.—P. E. Johnson.

6954. Migliavacca, Angelo. (U. Milan, Italy.) *Contributo alla terapia della frigidity sessuale nella donna.* (Contribution to the therapy of sexual frigidity in woman.) *Ann. Ostet. Gynec.*, 1950, 72(6), 608-635.—The author describes the immediate and remote results of treatment with male hormone in 34 cases of essential frigidity. The results were in great part favorable and such as to encourage persistence in the direction of hormonal therapy in our present ignorance of the greater part of the causes determining feminine frigidity. The dosage and the probable mechanism of the eroticizing action of the male hormone in the frigid woman are discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

6955. Osborn, Leslie A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *New attitudes toward alcoholism.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 58-60.—Alcoholism is more a symptom than a disease—a symptom of many sorts of degrees of personality problems.—W. L. Wilkins.

6956. Rice, Otis R. (St. Luke's Hospital, New York.) *The contribution of the minister to the treatment of the alcoholic.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2(13), 35-40.—Surveys positive and negative adjuncts of the ministry in assisting alcoholics; reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1944, 5, 250-256.

6957. Stutte, H. *Pubertas praecox und psychische Reifeverhältnisse.* (Precocious sexual development and psychic maturity.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 17, 136-141.—The relationship between genitosomatic prematurity and psychic development has received little attention. Of 145 children, 35% were both psychically and genosomatically mature. The motor, emotional, sexual, behavioral and environmental response aspects are precocious. Special talents appear. With precocious sexual development there is no special type of psychic acceleration. With the removal of the disease, development reverts to a child-like level. French and English summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6958. Tiebout, Harry M. *Conversion as a psychological phenomenon (in the treatment of the alcoholic).* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2(13), 28-34.—During alcoholic illness a person is tense and depressed, aggressive or stubborn, oppressed with a sense of inferiority, perfectionist, lonely and isolated, egocentric, defiant and walled off from others. Alcoholics Anonymous have proved that conversion as a psychological event can produce a major shift in personality manifestation, whereby the above symptoms are replaced by their opposite tendencies. Religion in this process provides the cultural via media to the attainment of an affirmative outlook and feeling tones toward the world and oneself. Rather than discounting the spiritual motives, psychiatrists must be alert to the constructive forces residing in every person in which conversion is possible.—P. E. Johnson.

6959. Tiebout, Harry M. *The role of psychiatry in the field of alcoholism; with comment on the concept of alcoholism as symptom and as disease.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 52-57.—Alcoholism is a symptom which has taken on disease significance. It is considered to emerge from past psychic irritations.—W. L. Wilkins.

(See also abstract 7095)

SPEECH DISORDERS

6960. Bangs, J. L. (U. Washington, Seattle.), & Freidinger, A. *Diagnosis and treatment of a case of hysterical aphonia in a thirteen year old girl.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 312-317.—Girl, age 13 years, IQ 87, had functional aphonia for 7 years. Pattern of life of the parents in general was in the direction of neurotic deviation. Hypnosis was unsuccessful. Laryngeal musculature was flaccid. Ten and one half weeks of therapy were sufficient to give propositional speech in all situations and the case has remained with normal vocalization for two years.—M. F. Palmer.

6961. Beasley, Jane. (Ohio U., Athens.) *Techniques of therapy for pre-school children.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 307-311.—A combination of group and individual instruction two hours a day for a period of two weeks was carried out for four such two week periods and a total of 16 pre-school children. (1) Direct study of a child's behavior in interpersonal relations with his peers provides more adequate information on which to base procedures. (2) Direct clinical training can establish a broad base of experience-participation in group activity. (3) Direct clinical training for children enables parents to gain better understanding of their children.—M. F. Palmer.

6962. Berry, Mildred Freburg. (Rockford Coll., Ill.) *Lingual anomalies associated with palatal clefts.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 359-362.—Lingual anomalies frequently exist in cases of cleft palate. For a successful prediction of clinical procedures an analysis of tongue function must be made.—M. F. Palmer.

6963. Blomquist, Betty L. (Ann J. Kellogg Sch., Battle Creek, Mich.) *Diadochokinetic movements of nine-, ten-, and eleven-year-old children.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 159-164.—A group of 60 white children were taken in groups and instructed to repeat: p, p, p; t, t, t; k, k, k; ptk, ptk, ptk as rapidly and as regularly as possible; then, repeat the series twice again. The results were as follows: The number of sounds produced per second increased with age for each of the sounds tested: males made slightly higher scores than females in the same age group for all sounds except the serial repetition of ptk. None of the differences were significant.—M. F. Palmer.

6964. Bloodstein, Oliver. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) *Conditions under which stuttering is reduced or absent: a review of literature.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 15, 295-302.—Review of the

literature in regard to situations in which stuttering is reduced or absent. 51-item bibliography.—M. F. Palmer.

6965. Bloodstein, Oliver. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Hypothetical conditions under which stuttering is reduced or absent. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 142-153.—204 adult stutterers on questionnaires, and personal interviews reported the conditions under which stuttering was reduced or absent. These reports seemingly can be reduced to the assumption that reduction in stuttering represents reduction in the effort to avoid non-fluency.—M. F. Palmer.

6966. Carhart, Raymond. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Communications—our highway to living. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 27(6), 11-13.—Although the handicaps are not apparent to the eye, deficiencies in hearing or speech impose handicaps which hinder adjusting to the world of people.—G. S. Speer.

6967. Curry, E. Thayer. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Voice breaks and pathological larynx conditions. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 356-358.—Voice breaks occur suddenly within a particular wave rather than the gradual changes occurring in inflectional variations in language. When subjects whose voices are "breaking" during puberty are compared with subjects in the literature who have organic anomalies certain differences appear. Normal subjects break downward nearly an octave, or a pitch approximately one-half that of the original level, while organic cases tend to drop one-third of the original fundamental. Pathological subjects show considerable variation of the fundamental both before and after the break. Pathological cases seem to evidence a typical breaking frequency for each individual. In contrast, normal subjects displayed a more closely knit vocal behavior.—M. F. Palmer.

6968. Esser, P. H. A propos des exposés de M. Piaget et de Mlle Inhelder; la fonction de la dénomination. (Concerning papers by Mr. Piaget and Miss Inhelder; the function of the denomination.) *Synthese*, 1948/49, 7, 63-65.—Referring to the papers by Piaget and Inhelder, the author explains shortly the American approach to the psychosemantic problems in connection with the aphasic disturbances, describing Goldstein's results and his notions of the abstract and concrete attitudes.—M. Choynowski.

6969. Fairbanks, Grant. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Green, Evelyn M. A study of minor organic deviations in 'functional' disorders of articulation: 2. Dimensions and relationships of the lips. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 165-168.—Lip dimensions and relationships of superior and inferior speaking groups were compared with the following results: (1) In four dimensional measurements of lip size the differences between ability groups were small and statistically insignificant; the expected differences between the sexes were found; (2) Results of estimates of individual lip protrusion were also negative; (3) Two types of relationships between the

lips, protrusion of both lips in the same subject and incomplete contact between upper and lower lips were found to be more frequent in the inferior group. (See 25: 6970.)—M. F. Palmer.

6970. Fairbanks, Grant. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Spriesterbach, D. S. A study of minor organic deviations in 'functional' disorders of articulation. 1. Rate of movement of oral structures. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 60-69.—From a population of young adults, 15 males and 15 females with superior consonant articulation and 15 males and 15 females with inferior consonant articulation were chosen. Relative differences between ability groups were small. Differences between sex groups were consistently but not significantly in favor of the male. In all 4 groups, movements of speech structures were uniformly found to be significantly faster than movements of the eyebrows. This report covers only the data on rates of repetitive movements expressed in mean numbers per second of lip, mandible, tongue-alveolar, tongue protrusion, and eyebrow movements.—M. F. Palmer.

6971. Geiger-Marty, Olivia. Zur Psychotherapie bei elektivem Mutismus. (Psychotherapy of elective mutism.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 17, 169-174.—Deriving from an early hereditary speech-center deficiency, elective mutism in an eight year old girl is sustained by onanistic guilt feelings. The child's absorption in fairy tales and magic dictated the therapeutic means, a magician who with his wand prevented speech. A drawing talent facilitated therapy; the mutism disappeared first from the social then from the school situation. French and English summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6972. Hatcher, Caro C. (Children's Hosp. Sch., Eugene, Ore.) Athetoids relax and speak. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 27(1), 14-16.—Voluntary tension which has become habitually a part of their conduct, blocks the speech development of athetoids. A major problem in speech training with this group is to control the tension through relaxation. A number of methods for inducing relaxation are suggested.—G. S. Speer.

6973. Huber, Mary W. (Brooklyn Coll., New York.) Speech and vocational placement. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 27(3), 20-23.—Vocational planning for individuals with speech disorders must take into account the capacities that are possessed, as well as the limitations. The emphasis should be on the individual, and not on the disorder.—G. S. Speer.

6974. Johnson, Wendell. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Open letter to the parent of a stuttering child. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 30(3), 7-9; 28.—Suggestions are given to the parent of a stuttering child. These include a thorough physical examination, avoid calling attention to the stuttering, and giving emphasis to the normal aspects of the child's behavior.—G. S. Speer.

6975. Kann, Jules. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) A translation of Broca's original article on the location of the speech center. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*,

1950, 15, 16-20.—Translation of Broca's original article on the location of speech centers.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6976. Lundeen, Dale J. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The relationship of diadochokinesis to various sounds. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 54-59.—Ten consonant sounds were tested, using twenty males and twenty females over 18 years of age, with a mean male age of 27.85 and a mean female age of 23.55. Each of the 10 syllables was practiced for a 3-second period in a given order. The first syllable was then practiced for another 3-second period. Then a 7-second period of this syllabic repetition was recorded. Males were significantly faster than females. With the exception of (k) and (g), there is relative agreement between the diadochokinetic rank order and the development order of consonants in children's speech.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6977. Matthews, Jack, & Birch, Jack W. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) The Leiter International Performance Scale—a suggested instrument for psychological testing of speech and hearing clinic cases. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 318-321.—The Leiter International Performance Scale is a desirable test for verbally handicapped children. There are certain inadequacies in the scale. Further research is necessary.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6978. Myklebust, Helmer R. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) The use of clinical psychological screening techniques by audiologists and speech pathologists. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 129-134.—The author suggests that a speech clinic should utilize certain psychological testing programs. These cover mental competence, social maturity, personality, motor ability, educational achievement, hearing and vision. The author suggests preferential tests. 19 references.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6979. Peacher, William G. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) The neurological evaluation of delayed speech. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 344-352.—In a speech clinic dealing with children with delayed speech adequate neurological and neuropsychiatric examinations are of tremendous importance.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6980. Segre, Renato. Present situation of logopaedics and phoniatrics in various countries. *Fol. phoniat.*, 1950, 2(3), 173-202.—Institutions devoted to the correction of hearing, voice, or speech defects in as many countries of the world as answered a questionnaire are listed by the author according to country.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6981. Shere, Marie Orr. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Let Raggedy-Ann help teach your child to talk. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 26(5), 14-15; 30.—Parents can prepare the handicapped child for speech training by talking to the child; making him aware of his surroundings, and of the sensory impressions he receives; helping him to relax; and teaching him to obey.—*G. S. Speer.*

6982. Van Riper, Charles. (*Western Michigan Coll. Educ., Kalamazoo.*) To the stutterer as he

begins his speech therapy. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 303-306.—Material presented at the speech clinic of Western Michigan College of Education to adult stutterers as they commence clinical work giving an explanation of the clinical technics to be used and the general type of approach which will be followed.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6983. van Thal, Joan H. The relationship between war conditions and defects of voice and speech. *Fol. phoniat.*, 1950, 2(3), 159-172.—Some British statistics are given on war induced defects of speech and voice including those due to injuries and to stress, mental and emotional, sustained by members of the armed forces as well as by civilians. In addition, exposure to the noise of aeroplane engines, gun fire, explosions and blast are liable to impair hearing which may in turn make for deterioration of speech.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6984. Weiss, Deso A. The pubertal change of the human voice. *Fol. phoniat.*, 1950, 2(3), 126-159.—The history of observations of the pubertal change in voice of boys from Grecian times onwards. The physiological changes of puberty correlative of voice-change are pointed out. Pathologies of pubertal voice-change are discussed. The main therapy of voice-change disturbance should be along the line of vocal exercises together with necessary psychological readjustment. 334 references.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstracts 7030, 7043)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

6985. Bobon, Hean. (*81, quai de Rome, Liège, Belgium.*) De certains méthodes d'investigation psychiatrique et de leur valeur en tant que méthodes de diagnostic judiciaire. (Certain psychiatric methods of investigation and their value in so far as methods of medico-legal diagnosis.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 588-602.—Certain methods of psychiatric investigation made use of in legal medicine and the guiding notions behind them are briefly reviewed: (1) for the diagnosis of intoxication; (2) tests for intellectual and emotional states; (3) physiological changes in emotivity; (4) for detecting epilepsy; (5) for revealing concealed information and discovering simulation. A discussion follows on the judicial limitations set the use of evidence gleaned by means of some of these techniques.—*F. C. Sumner.*

6986. Davis, Porter. Sex perversion and the law. El Segundo, Calif.: Banner Books, 1950. Vols. I & II, 62, 64 p.—These pamphlets contain definitions, undocumented quotations, and portions of case histories mostly taken from other books. The topics of exhibitionism, bestiality and erotic symbolism are discussed in volume I, and urolagnia, kleptomania, sodomy, incest, sex murders, and miscellaneous sex perversions (troilism, pluralism, partialism) in volume II. A four page glossary of terms is included in the second volume.—*R. J. Corsini.*

6987. Joubrel, Henri, & Joubrel, Fernand. L'enfance dite "coupable." (So-called criminal child-

hood.) Paris: Bloud & Gay, 1950. 232 p. 120 fr.—The material covers the period before, during, and after the trial of the culprit. The first deals with the causes of juvenile delinquency; the second with the evolution of penal legislation for minors, and the third, what should be done with the guilty child, including the return to his family, personal supervision, placement in the country, and reeducation. Gradual readaptation to society through suitable agencies is stressed. The author concludes that prevention is better than cure, that there are comparatively few delinquents, and that a network for the protection of the child should be established to insure his social rehabilitation. 100-item bibliography.—G. E. Bird.

6988. Leroy, A. *La criminalité belge contemporaine, les découvertes modernes et les idées de Lombroso.* (Contemporary Belgian criminality; modern discoveries and the ideas of Lombroso.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 533-571.—Criminal statistics for Belgium (1899 to 1939) are presented which show that 78% at least of criminals in Belgium are illiterate or individuals knowing imperfectly how to read and write, and not knowing how to draw profit from their knowledge; that it is rare to find among them, especially among the recidivists, skilled workers, technicians, or intellectuals.—F. C. Sumner.

6989. Powelson, Harvey, & Bendix, Reinhard. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Psychiatry in prison.* *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 73-86.—The relation of the staff of the psychiatric ward to the custodial division of a state prison is examined in relation to the larger problem of how treatment of prisoners relates to the history of prison reform and to the ideological and psychological involvement of the various professionals making up the prison staff.—N. H. Pronko.

6990. Schepes, Erwin. *Puerto Rican delinquent boys in New York City.* *Soc. Serv. Rev.*, 1949, 23, 51-56.—The 109 Puerto Rican boys committed to the N. Y. State Training School between April, 1943, and March, 1946, were studied and compared with a control group of 98 non-Puerto Rican delinquent boys, in relation to: percentage of delinquents in comparison with the proportion of the group in the whole population; family and economic background; physical conditions; psychological test scores; and types of delinquent activities. The proportion of Puerto Rican delinquent boys to their total number in the community appears to be higher than the delinquency rate of other ethnic groups. However, Puerto Rican delinquency, on the whole, is of a milder type.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

6991. van Rooy, H. *Criminaliteit van stad en land.* (Criminality of town and country.) Utrecht, Netherlands: Dekker & van de Vegt, 1949. xvi, 460 p. Hfl. 21.50.—Surveys criminological and sociological data of the city of Nijmegen, Holland, and its rural surroundings. These show that the town has a higher proportion of crimes against property, whereas crimes of violence are more

frequent in the country. Criminality in the country is of a more personal aggressive nature. Newer statistics show that the type of criminality in the country is slowly becoming the same as that of the town. This is the consequence of the ongoing urbanization process, which tends to make interpersonal relations in the rural districts less personal and close, and diminishes the degree of isolation that previously existed. 5-page bibliography.—P. W. Pruyser.

PSYCHOSES

6992. Aldrich, C. Knight. *Problems of social adjustment following lobotomy.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 459-462.—A review of 10 cases of psychosurgery. The following conclusions are drawn: (1) A conservative approach is indicated in the selection of patients for surgery due to the magnitude of social adjustment problems, (2) greater consideration should be given to the attitudes and resources of the surgery patient's family, (3) a more careful exploration of the motives and feelings of the responsible relative should be made prior to surgery and a careful explanation made of the possible after-effects of the operation, (4) a considerable amount of pre-discharge re-education and post-discharge supervision should be given to lobotomy patients. This is particularly important when they return to homes with children.—R. D. Weitz.

6993. Beller, A., & Halpern, L. (Rotschild Hadassa U. Hosp., Jerusalem.) *Nisyonenu batipul hanitui b'mahlot ruah.* (Our experiences in surgical treatment of mental diseases.) *Harefuah*, 1950, 39, 15-19.—A report is given about 21 cases of chronic schizophrenia operated upon after the technique of Freeman & Watts. In 16 of these cases the post-operative observation period ranged from 6 months to 3 years. All cases are given a trial of insulin and electric shock treatment. The most important indication for surgical treatment was considered the relatively preserved personality of the patient. There were 2 recoveries, 5 social recoveries, 6 cases showed some improvement, 7 unchanged, and 1 operative death.—H. Ormian.

6994. Buck, C. W., Carscallen, H. B., & Hobbs, G. E. (U. West. Ontario, London, Can.) *Effect of prefrontal lobotomy on temperature regulation in schizophrenic patients.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 197-205.—40 (38 males) schizophrenic patients, varying in duration of illness from 1 to 8 years served as subjects. On the basis of rectal temperature readings each 4-hours for a 24-hour interval it is reported that patients in the "early" group reverted after lobotomy "to a type of temperature regulation comparable in many ways to that of the chronic patients before operation." The latter group, prior to and after surgery, differed little from a normal control group in temperature patterns.—L. A. Pennington.

6995. Carrot, E., Paraire, J., & Charlin, A. *Les psychoses de captivité.* (Psychoses of captivity.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1950, 2, 433-471.—The clinical

facts observed in repatriated subjects are assembled under the principal psychiatric syndromes: (1) the depressive states under which fall most cases; (2) the psychasthenic states; (3) the melancholic states; (4) the manic states; (5) atypical depressive states or with dissociative component. Illustrative case-material under each category is presented.—F. C. Sumner.

6996. Carscallen, H. B., Buck, C. W., & Hobbs, G. E. (U. West. Ontario, London, Can.) Clinical and psychological investigation of prefrontal lobotomy in schizophrenia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1951, 65, 206-220.—This "preliminary" study is based upon 49 lobotomized cases (5 females) observed for a 6-month interval. Results indicate that: (1) intensity in symptoms is reduced with improvement in hospital behavior but without alteration in the basic schizophrenic process; (2) prognosis relative to recovery cannot readily be made during the interval tested, although duration of illness (under 5 years) seems to be more meaningful prognostically than do the factors of age and reaction to earlier administered shock therapy; (3) with the administration of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale before lobotomy, 3 weeks, 3 months, and 6 months afterward, group data show a "general rise above the preoperative level" most clearly noted in the non-verbal, performance subtests.—L. A. Pennington.

6997. Early, D. F., Hemphill, R. E., Reiss, M., & Brummel, E. (Bristol Mental Hosp., Eng.) Investigations into cholinesterase levels in serum and cerebrospinal fluid of psychotic patients. *Biochem. J.*, 1949, 45, 552-556.—Of 55 aged male psychotics studied, 31 had a high, 13 a normal and 11 a low serum true cholinesterase. Of 16 mental defectives investigated, 15 gave values within the normal range. A low serum of cerebrospinal fluid cholinesterase level was not related to brain size. No correlation could be observed between true and pseudocholinesterase levels, or between serum and cerebrospinal fluid cholinesterase levels.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6998. Gordon, Alfred. Transition of obsessions into delusions. Evaluation of obsessional phenomena from the prognostic standpoint. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 455-458.—Three cases are described in some detail. The author illustrates the diagnostic and prognostic relation of obsessions to delusions. He concludes that the mere existence, especially for a prolonged period of time, of obsessions renders the individual a potential psychotic.—R. Claiborne.

6999. Ivins, S. P. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) Psychoses in the Negro; a preliminary study. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1950, 22, 212-213.—From tabulating Delaware State Hospital statistics and working out the per cent of Negroes in the total for each of the diagnostic groups, it is shown that the incidence of psychoses among Negroes of Delaware are almost twice that among the whites; that alcoholic and central nervous syphilis are the most

prevalent causes for admission and are about 3.5 times more frequent in Negroes than in whites; that the incidence of senile and arteriosclerotic psychoses among the Negro is comparable to that among the white. It is thought that the increased number of psychoses among the Negro is probably of environmental origin.—F. C. Sumner.

7000. Kallmann, Franz J. Genetic differentiation of schizophrenic, manic-depressive and involutional psychoses. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1951, 65, 246-247.—Abstract.

7001. Kline, Nathan S., & Tenney, Ashton M. Constitutional factors in the prognosis of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 434-441.—An analysis was made of 2,100 consecutive cases at the V. A. Hospital at Lyons, New York. Significant correlations were found between the following factors: (1) Mesomorphy and good prognosis; (2) High endomorphy and poor prognosis; (3) Somatotype and diagnosis. The relationship between somatotype and prognosis was found to be independent of those between the former and diagnosis. Mesomorphs tended to be paranoid and ectomorphs hebephrenic. It was found that those patients who were over or under-endowed from an absolute point of view tended to have a poor prognosis.—R. Claiborne.

7002. Levy, Sol. Fatal massive gastric hemorrhage as an immediate complication of metrazol shock therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 468-469.—A patient diagnosed as schizophrenic, paranoid type was placed on metrazol shock therapy. After resting in bed following the 16th treatment he went into a massive gastric hemorrhage and died 6 hours later. Reasons are discussed.—R. D. Weitz.

7003. Mossa, Giacomo. (Psychiatric Hosp., Turin, Italy.) La lobotomia prefrontale e i cosiddetti mutamenti della personalità. (Prefrontal lobotomy and so-called alterations of the personality.) *Rass. Studi psichiat.*, 1950, 39, 437-492.—50 chronic patients of the Grugliasco Psychiatric Hospital who had undergone prefrontal lobotomy were studied as to the psychic modifications and personality changes which the operation might produce. The report is to the effect that no essential modifications were observed in perception, memory, feelings, reflection, associative faculties nor in ethical sense. Beneficial modifications of psychotic symptomatology were sometimes obtained but affective part of the personality does not change. It is not proven that lobotomy leads to regression to infantile level.—F. C. Sumner.

7004. Parfitt, D. N. (Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, Eng.) Modern trends in the treatment of psychosis. *Med. Pr.*, 1950, 222, 279-282.—Among modern tendencies in treatment of psychosis, the following are pointed to: development of outpatient clinics; occupational therapy; voluntary admission; encouragement of social activities among hospital patients; early treatment through child guidance clinics; cooperation of the general practitioner in detection, treatment or referral work; the

increasing reliance of the courts on psychiatric appraisal; new techniques of treatment, particularly electronarcosis, leucotomy, and antabuse treatment of alcoholism; increased resort to electroencephalographic examinations.—F. C. Sumner.

7005. Rees, Linford, & King, G. M. (*St. Cadoc's Hosp., Eng.*) Desoxycortone acetate and ascorbic acid in the treatment of schizophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 376-380.—No effect of the drugs could be shown in 14 patients matched with controls for age, sex, mental state, duration of illness, and previous treatment, with psychiatric assessment being made without knowledge of which subjects were experimental and which control. 31 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

7006. Reznick, Samuel, & Arnett, Vitold. (4177 Walnut St., Riverside, Calif.) Comparison of insulin coma theory and electronarcosis in schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 159-164.—Insulin coma therapy was administered to 126 male schizophrenic patients and electronarcosis to 74 such patients. Comparisons are made on their relative performance on a series of psychological tests and other details of treatment. Two weeks after treatment, the percentage of satisfactory clinical results was higher for the insulin coma therapy group.—N. H. Pronko.

7007. Richards, B. W. (*Haverbury Hosp., Shenley, St. Albans, Eng.*) Childhood schizophrenia and mental deficiency. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 290-312.—16 patients without previous mental defect and 6 without the certainty that they were not previously defective, who developed schizophrenia and were ultimately disposed of to an institution for mental defectives, are reported. There is a relation between age of onset and form of the disease, but none between age of onset and intensity of the disease. The younger the age of onset the more severe the resulting mental defect. 19 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

7008. Ruggeri, Rosario. Le pronostic de la démence précoce. (Prognosis in early dementia praecox.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 17, 129-135.—Among 10 cases of dementia praecox between 10 and 16 years of age, electroshock and insulin during the earliest stages procured good results in six and all symptoms disappeared. The long-range results were less satisfactory. In one case even six treated relapses left no trace of mental decline. English summary.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7009. Sackler, Raymond R., Sackler, Mortimer, D., Sackler, Arthur M., Greenberg, David, van Ophuijsen, Johan H. W., & Co Tul. (*Creedmoor State Hosp., N. Y.*) Eosinophile levels in hospitalized psychotics during combined testosterone-estrogen therapy. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1951, 76, 226-228.—The daily administration of large dosages to 17 psychotic patients over a 4-week interval accompanied by eosinophile counts showed a marked increase in cell numbers during the period of treatment. Clinical status and degree of eosinophilia were positively correlated. "An anti-adrenocortical effect at least in relation to blood eosinophile

levels of sex steroids is suggested."—L. A. Pennington.

7010. Timm, Oren K., & Davis, John Eisele. (*V.A. Hosp., Danville, Ill.*) The modification of activities as a treatment aim. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1951, 35, 69-87.—Timm and Davis discuss the role of "activity therapy" as a treatment technique with psychotics. The goal sought is the resocialization of the patient. The criteria for success are based upon (1) "the prescribed activity must be within the existent functioning capacity of the patient to perform successfully"; (2) "the activity must be one that encourages social interaction for the particular patient concerned." "Ideally, the prescribed activity should also satisfy the emotional need or needs of the patient" but circumstances may prevent this from being attained. This approach "may assist in the interruption of phantasy, provide substitute satisfaction, reintroduce cooperative activities, develop responsibility, provide identification with the group, and control transference between patient and therapist."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7011. van Coller, A. S. Prefrontal leucotomy studies; a report. *S. Afr. med. J.*, 1949, 23, 261-262.—Operations were performed on 111 psychiatric patients of every type, each case considered chronic and incurable. 70% showed mental improvement of some degree with slight personality changes, imagination and the ability to anticipate being dulled. The mortality rate was 2%.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

7012. Winnik, Z. H., & Askenazy, H. Nisyonenu batipul hanitui b'mahlot ruah. (Our psychosurgical experience, with special reference to the problem of indications.) *Harefuah*, 1950, 39, 19-23.—Results of 18 leucotomies by the method of Freeman and Watts are reported. 2 patients died. In 6 cases far reaching clinical improvement with return to the former occupation was achieved, in 7 further cases definite improvement ensued with especially socially favourable results. Almost all these patients could be discharged from the institution. In 3 cases only the operation did not effect any change, but in 1 case the failure was partly due to severe post-operative cerebral hemorrhage. In 5 cases macroscopically visible changes of the meninges and the brain were observed.—H. Ormian.

7013. Zangwill, O. L. Amnesia and the generic image. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1950, 2, 7-12.—A case of alcoholic Korsakoff psychosis, a spinster of 57 with some talent for drawing, was asked to sketch a number of familiar objects. The drawings appeared to indicate that the patient's generic images were subject to Ribot's Law of Regression. Implications for a theory of memory are discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also abstract 6891)

PSYCHONEUROSES

7014. Bobon, Jean (81, quai de Rome, Liège, Belgium.), & Deiree, Charles. Narcoanalyse d'un invalide de guerre hémiplégique depuis huit années;

troubles fonctionnels prédominants; sursimulation. (Narcoanalysis of a war invalid hemiplegic for eight years; functional disorders predominant; oversimulation.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 365-368.—A war-invalid, 44 years of age, with fracture of skull, right hemiplegy and Jacksonian epileptic crises, is examined under post-electroshock and under sodium amytal subnarcosis. The revelations thus obtained contributed to a dissociation of lesional and functional components and to a finer analysis of the psychopathology itself of the patient's disorder.—F. C. Sumner.

7015. d'Hollander, Luc. Quelques résultats de la narcoanalyse des psychonévroses. (Some results of the narcoanalysis of psychoneuroses.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 369-373.—2 cases of sexual impotence, 1 case of obsession, and 1 case of hypochondria are reported as being cured or improved by narcoanalysis. Narcoanalysis places rapidly in evidence emotional conflicts and renders understandable the psychological mechanism behind the neurotic symptom. It is admitted that no proof exists that as favorable results would not have been achieved simply by patient and prolonged psychotherapeutic conversations.—F. C. Sumner.

7016. Embiricos, André. Un cas de névrose obsessionnelle avec éjaculations précoces. (A case of obsessional neurosis with ejaculatio praecox.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 331-366.—Compulsive repetition of sacrilegious sexual phrases combined with ejaculatio praecox are traced back through father and brother rivalry during adolescence, early sexual experiences and voyeurism, to the causal witnessing of the primal scene at the age of three, with resolution of the neurosis and attainment of mature sexuality.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7017. Katan, Anny. The role of "displacement" in agoraphobia. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1951, 32, 41-50.—Case histories of agoraphobia are used in order to show the mechanisms developed as defenses against incestuous desires in puberty. "They and they only must be displaced on to other objects, when increasing instinctual pressure threatens to bring about the instinctual relation." The term, "removal," is suggested for this particular kind of displacement which occurs in agoraphobia.—N. H. Pronko.

7018. Vink, R. J. Versuch zur Analyse der Übertragung in einem Fall von Kinderneurose. (An attempted analysis of transference in a case of child neurosis.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 17, 142-149.—A highly intelligent nine-year-old Jewish girl, daughter of a morally defective father and an early-deceased mother, was incarcerated by the Germans during the Netherlands occupation. Hysterical fears yielded to play therapy and dream analysis through transference to the psychiatrist. The activated defense mechanisms initiated the integration. French and English summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

(See also abstract 6960)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

7019. Brown, Malcolm; Chalke, F. C. R., Peters, Barbara; Poser, E. G., & Quarrington, Mary. Some Rorschach findings in cases of duodenal ulcer: a quantitative study. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 1-8.—25 duodenal ulcer patients and 25 non-GI disease patients received the Rorschach. Ulcer patients tended to show less variability than the other patients, and to have one introversion-extroversion ratio at variance with the other two introversion-extroversion measures.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

7020. Dillon, Michael. Sleep therapy in the treatment of duodenal ulcers. *Irish J. med. Sci.*, 1951, No. 301, 27-38.—2 cases of duodenal ulcers are presented in which treatment by means of sleep therapy cleared up the condition. The hypothesis was that by cutting off as far as possible all cortical stimulation of the gastric wall, i.e., preventing patient from thinking and worrying the hyperactivity of the gastro-duodenal area would return to normal. Objective tests of gastric acidity, etc., of the patients before and during sleep therapy actually supported the hypothesis.—F. C. Sumner.

7021. Fain, Michel. Abord psychosomatique de l'hypertension artérielle dite "essentielle." (Psychosomatic approach to "essential" hypertension.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 367-383.—The physiologic causes of hypertension are reviewed. 7 cases of Saul's are reported from the work under Alexander at the Chicago Psychoanalytic Institute together with his conclusions and a list of common psychological features. Among a control series having the same conflictual nucleus, hypertension did not appear under several ameliorating psychological conditions. A prime essential is hostility, close to consciousness, intense and chronic, so inhibited as to disguise itself in amiability and complaisancy and unlinked to an organic neurosis. The incapacity to express the hostility except in hypertension blocks the efficacy of any type of therapy, including psychotherapy.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

7022. Lima Carlos, Helio. (Institute of Cardiology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.) Vantagens da psicologia na compreensão do indivíduo doente do coração. (The advantages of psychology in the understanding of the individual heart patient.) *Hosp., Rio de J.*, 1950, 37, 433-441.—The literature is reviewed pertaining to the role of psychosomatic factors in the production or exacerbation of heart disorders including hypertension. It is urged that the personality, emotional conflicts, anxieties, hostilities of the heart patient should be investigated whether or not evidence of organic heart disease exists. 28 references.—F. C. Sumner.

7023. Moulun, Roberto. El psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach en el leproso. (The Rorschach Psychodiagnostic in the leprosy.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol. Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(2), 11-13.—2 groups of lepers (25 ambulatory outpatients and 25 interned in a hospital) were administered the Rorschach. No appreciable differences were found between the

psychograms of the two groups as to experience-type, intelligence, affectivity. In aggression toward the environment the outpatient group exceeded the interned group, 28% of the former against 16% of the latter. In depression the outpatient group exceeded the internal group, 32% against 20% for the entire 50 lepers. Global interpretation is given. The complete responses of the individual members of the two groups are given in tabular forms.—F. C. Sumner.

7024. Seward, Georgene H., Morrison, Lester M., & Fest, Beverly. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Personality structure in a common form of colitis. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1951, 65(1), (No. 318), v, 26 p.—21 men, ranging in age from 21 to 48 years all of whom were suffering from spastic colitis but were otherwise free of psychosomatic or psychological disorders, were compared with similar groups of peptic ulcer and bronchial asthma cases on projective tests. The "typical" spastic colitis patient is "an immature person, who although valuing social recognition and conformity, is incapable of achieving normal and satisfactory interpersonal relations." Comparison revealed similar but more severe tendencies in the same direction among asthmatics and ulcer patients. Therapeutic implications are discussed. 22 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also abstract 6608)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

7025. Best, F. Über optische Agnosie. (On visual agnosia.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1950, 116, 14-18.—Discusses a case of mind-blindness occurring 4 years after a wounding of the occipital lobe region, predominantly to the right side. The uniqueness of this case of visual agnosia lies in the fact that there existed no alexia, no agraphia, i.e. that there was visual agnosia in some spheres and not in others. The patient exhibited grave disturbances in visual space perception (egocentric localization). The author is of the opinion that vision is an act built up in various stages and that the highest of these stages are ordering in egocentric and absolute space and the relating of the visual to verbal concepts.—F. C. Sumner.

7026. Brener, Roy. Use of psychological tests in neurologic diagnoses. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 241.—Abstract.

7027. Canter, Aaron Herman. (VA Regional Office, Phoenix, Ariz.) Direct and indirect measures of psychological deficit in multiple sclerosis: Part I. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 3-25.—The concept of psychological deficit as defined operationally by Hunt and Kofer was used in this study. It is considered to be a loss or impairment of intellectual efficiency from a previously higher level. The scores of the Army General Classification Test administered at the time of induction into the service and at the time of the study and the results of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale given twice within a six months period served as a basis for a direct estimate

of psychological deficit. Other psychometric tests, such as the Babcock Scales, the Shipley-Hartford Test and the Hunt-Minnesota Test were used to measure deficit indirectly.—M. J. Stanford.

7028. Canter, Aaron Herman. (VA Regional Office, Phoenix, Ariz.) Direct and indirect measures of psychological deficit in multiple sclerosis: Part II. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 44, 27-50.—The results show that each of the direct and indirect measures of deficit apparently demonstrates the presence of intellectual deficit in the experimental group of multiple sclerosis. It was also suggested that psychological deficit for this group appears to be general as well as specific for intellectual functioning. 98 references.—M. J. Stanford.

7029. Forster, Francis M. Psychomotor epilepsy. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 259-260.—Abstract.

7030. Fothergill, Patti (Orthopedic Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.), & Harrington, Robert. The clinical significance of the stretch reflex in speech reeducation for the spastic. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 353-355.—Authors suggest that the goal in spastic paralysis should be reduction of time of movement beyond the threshold of the elicitation of the stretch reflex. Teaching voluntary control is a misconception which should be corrected on the basis of the actual facts.—M. F. Palmer.

7031. Gogela, Louis J., & Rucker, C. Wilbur. Psychogenic changes in the field of vision. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 34, 185-189.—3% of the patients with tumors involving a frontal lobe present field changes of a psychogenic type, usually consisting of a generalized contraction. It is emphasized that such changes do not prove that a visual disturbance is entirely functional.—D. Shaad.

7032. Gordon, Alfred. (1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.) Epilepsy and arteriosclerosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 170-174.—In 12 individuals out of a series of 75 who died from a variety of visceral causes, death followed apoplectic insult. Gross and microscopic lesions occurred over the cerebrum, particularly over both motor areas. But not all cases of such lesions were correlated with epilepsy; therefore, it is assumed that "a morbid predisposition or heredity" must have been an additional causative element of the epileptic manifestations. Nevertheless, "one cannot escape from the position of an organic substratum of epilepsy in cases of cerebral arteriosclerosis."—N. H. Pronko.

7033. Guibor, George P. (St. Luke's Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Eye defects seen in cerebral palsy. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 30(3), 4-6.—Evidences of poor vision, and the treatment of visual difficulties in cerebral palsy children, are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

7034. Hadra, Ruth. (Children's Rehabilitation Institute, Cockeysville, Md.) Developmental factors in the cerebral palsied child, I. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 28(2), 18-19; 29-30.—The developmental factors apparent in the use of the hand in cerebral palsy

children, from 18 months to four years, are described.—G. S. Speer.

7035. Hadra, Ruth. (*Children's Rehabilitation Institute, Cockeysville, Md.*) Developmental factors in the cerebral palsied child. II. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 30(3), 22-23; 30.—This article continues the description (see 25: 7034) of the development of the use of the hand in cerebral palsied children from 18 months to four years. Some activities which assist the growth pattern are also indicated.—G. S. Speer.

7036. Hernandez Peniche, Julio. Activación cortical con metrazol; revisión de 250 casos. (Cortical activation with metrazol; a review of 250 cases.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol. Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(3), 73-76.—Cortical activation with metrazol is studied electroencephalographically (1) in a control group of 100 patients free of cerebral lesion or chronic intoxication, and (2) in a group of 150 patients in whom existence of epilepsy was proven. Results were to the effect that the dosage of 200 mgs. of metrazol in 10% solution administered for one minute provoked no alterations in the normal subject. In the epileptic subject the percentage of diagnostic approximation of the EEG was raised.—F. C. Sumner.

7037. Hoenig, J. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Fifty cases of epilepsy treated with "tridione." *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 362-375.—31 adults and 19 children provide the case material for evaluation by clinical results, reduction in number and severity of seizures, and EEG. While no change in IQ was produced, four of the children had dramatic changes in alertness leading to excellent school work. Hemeralopia resulted in 11 patients, including children, and is presumed to be central rather than retinal or optic. Blood changes are discussed. 34 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

7038. Huber, Mary. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) Letter to the parents of the cerebral palsied child. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 154-158.—In the form of a letter to parents the author covers items of explanation relative to speech for parents of cerebral palsied children.—M. F. Palmer.

7039. Jasper, Herbert; Pertuiset, Bernard, & Flanigin, Herman. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) EEG and cortical electrograms in patients with temporal lobe seizures. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 272-290.—"The results of preoperative and postoperative EEG studies, as compared with direct cortical electrograms, are described for 91 patients" operated on by Penfield for seizures of temporal origin. In 3 of 4 patients the EEG showed a focus of onset in 1 temporal lobe. In these cases surgical removal of the lesion, "guided by the cortical electrogram," was accompanied by decided improvement in 2 of 3 cases.—L. A. Pennington.

7040. Kirschbaum, Walter R. Excessive hunger as a symptom of cerebral origin. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 113, 95-114.—The relationship between excessive hunger and organic brain damage is discussed. "The overindulgence in food, hyper-

orexia, though much less frequently observed, is a more significant and outstanding symptom for a neuropathologic investigation than the opposite, rather common appearance of anorexia." Fourteen clinical records are presented which support the author's contention that excessive hunger may be a function of a pathological brain condition. Three tables are presented which analyze literature pertinent to the cerebral origin of hunger. Post mortem findings by prominent investigators in the field of neuropathology are discussed. 67 references.—N. H. Pronko.

7041. Klein, R. (*Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.*) Loss of written language due to dissolution of the phonetic structure of the word in brain abscess. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 328-339.—Anatomical separation of the two functions, that of the spoken word and that of language abilities necessary for the written word, is shown in a patient, CA 22, who had as one of the first signs of an abscess of the right inferior frontal lobe, loss of ability to read and write words, although he could read and write single letters and spell a written word. This condition may be related to congenital word blindness and has certain relationships with aphasia.—W. L. Wilkins.

7042. Osmond, Humphry. (*St. George's Hosp., Eng.*) An account of E.C.T. given to a patient with a tantalum plate in his skull. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 381-387.—A depressive state following a head wound repaired with the plate was treated successfully with ECT. No loss on psychometric tests was shown by comparison with pre-wound test results and no loss of work ability resulted.—W. L. Wilkins.

7043. Peins, Maryann. (*New York U.*) You can help at home. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 27(2), 20-23.—Parents whose cerebral palsied children cannot be given help at a clinic or special school, can help their children by basic procedures. These procedures, which should be under the direction of a speech therapist or physical therapist, are: relaxation exercises, breathing exercises, exercises for the development of muscle coordination and control for the performance of skilled acts, and training in better speech habits. Each of these is discussed at length.—G. S. Speer.

7044. Peterson, Donald B., Sumner, John W., Jr., & Jones, Gordon A. Role of hypnosis in differentiation of epileptic from convulsive-like seizures. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 428-433.—The diagnostic differentiation of idiopathic epilepsy from psychogenic seizures was discussed. Sixty-five cases of convulsive disorder were investigated with hypnosis, EEG, and thorough organic study revealing 30 idiopathic cases and 35 psychogenic. Hypnotic investigation especially with regard to whether or not the patient recalled the details of his seizures was found to be of differential diagnostic value.—R. D. Weiss.

7045. Ramos Contreras, Marin, & Sanchez Garibay, Manuel. Anatomofisiología cerebral a la luz de las lobotomías y topectomías. (Cerebral ana-

tamo-physiology in the light of the lobotomies and topectomies.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol. Neurocirug.*, 1950, 1(3), 63-72.—The literature on the effects of lobotomy and of topectomy on the mental functions is reviewed. It is shown that the classic conception of the localization and functions of the thalamus and the frontal lobe must be modified in order to accord with psychosurgical observations made in recent years. 4 cases from the authors' psychosurgical practice are presented in which reactions including Rorschach responses, before and after lobotomy, are contrasted.—F. C. Sumner.

7046. Randall, Guy C., & Rogers, Will C. Group therapy for epileptics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 422-427.—58 idiopathic and 16 traumatic epileptic patients were subjected to group therapy. These patients were selected from a larger group as being particularly suited for this type of therapy. The findings were that in cases where careful selection is employed, through established psychological material, group therapy can in many cases equal or exceed individual therapy.—R. Claiborne.

7047. Ruskin, D. B. Comparative results in seizure control using phenobarbital, dilantin, and mesantoin. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 107, 415-421.—Phenobarbital is still the most effective anti-convulsant in treatment of grand mal epilepsy. If phenobarbital, when used alone, is incompletely effective, it is still more effective when used with either dilantin or mesantoin than any single drug, either alone or in combination. The use of a supplemental drug, when indicated, doubles the number of patients that respond to phenobarbital. In this study, no toxic effects were observed when a reasonable dosage was employed. Mesantoin is twice as effective as dilantin but is twice as toxic.—R. D. Weitz.

7048. Salov, Leslie H. Visual aid for the cerebral palsy child. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 199-201.—Correction of visual defects and visual training aids the cerebral palsied child in making a better adjustment.—D. Shaad.

7049. Steinmann, Hans-Werner, & Tönnis, Wilhelm. Das EEG bei frischen gedeckten Hirnschädigungen. (The EEG in fresh covered brain-injuries.) *Dtsch. Z. Nervenheilk.*, 1951, 165, 22-29.—In 55 fresh, covered skull injuries of different age and sex, electroencephalographic investigations were carried out during the first days after the trauma. In light traumata (brain injuries of the first degree) normal bioelectrical findings were present in 32% of cases within the first few days. Adolescents as a rule react with a general frequency reduction. Focal findings were present exclusively in those with brain injury of 2nd or 3rd degree.—F. C. Sumner.

7050. Thomson, Alfredo F., & Walker, A. Earl. Behavioral alterations following lesions of the medial surface of the temporal lobe. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 65, 251-252.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 6652, 6681, 6865, 7100)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

7051. Carhart, Raymond. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Hearing aid selection by university clinics. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 105-113.—The author believes that hearing clinics in hospitals and universities should be centers where problem cases can be brought for analysis, guidance, recommendation, and remedial training. Such a clinic should be a center for advanced study of auditory difficulties.—M. F. Palmer.

7052. Curtis, James W. Administration of the Purdue Pegboard Test to blind individuals. *Soc. Serv. Rev.*, 1950, 10(2), 329-331.—The Purdue Pegboard Test was administered to 70 blind individuals, subject only to minor modifications in administrative technique. Tentative norms based on these administrations, were determined in terms of percentiles. Incomplete results suggest a significant level of utility for measurements obtained by this technique, in vocational guidance and placement of blind individuals.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

7053. Doll, Edgar A. (Devereux schools, Devon, Pa.) Understanding the handicapped child. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 28(2), 10-12.—The handicapped person needs the same things the normal person does, but needs more of those things.—G. S. Speer.

7054. Fitzgerald, Don C. (U. Nebraska Coll. Med., Omaha.) Success-failure and TAT reactions of orthopedically handicapped and physically normal adolescents. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 67-83.—"In terms of the frustration-aggression hypothesis the data . . . indicate that family interactions are the source of relatively greater frustrations and tensions than are physical handicaps as such. At the same time, because of the wide individual variations obtained on the various measures, caution should be used in applying generalizations in any specific case, particularly with other age groups and other disabilities. Possibilities for continued research in this area are suggested. . . ." 31 references.—M. O. Wilson.

7055. Glorig, Aram. (VA, Washington, D. C.) The relation of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin to hearing and the vestibular apparatus. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 124-128.—Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin given in doses of more than one gram per day produce irreversible changes in both divisions of the eighth nerve in the majority of cases. Some such changes are produced on less than one gram daily. All cases receiving either of these drugs for more than two weeks should have vestibular and auditory studies before and after treatment.—M. F. Palmer.

7056. Guensberg, Marcus. (Territorial Hosp., Kaneohe, T. H.) Emotional implications of handicaps. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 27(5), 20-21; 26-28.—The problems of the handicapped child will not be solved unless, in addition to the physical facilities, the emotional resources of the child and his immediate family are recognized, developed and con-

structively used. Because the emotional disturbance of the parent is frequently greater than the disturbance in the handicapped child, parental attitudes must be dealt with if the child's attitudes are to be handled effectively.—G. S. Speer.

7057. Hirsh, Ira J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Binaural hearing aids: a review of some experiments. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 114-123.—The most frequent complaint of a new hearing-aid user concerns his inability to use the instrument in noisy situations. Part of the difficulty may be overcome by giving him a hearing aid that will permit him to localize separately the desired and undesired sources of sound. Both ears must be aided by systems that are fed from microphones mounted on the two ears. Presently available pseudo-binaural hearing aids give little or no advantage over monaural hearing aids.—M. F. Palmer.

7058. Lesser, Arthur J. Some principles in the development of services for children with hearing impairment. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1950, 15, 101-105.—Only a few hearing conservation programs have thus far developed as medical care programs of the state boards of health and education departments. Most such departments are carrying out hearing testing programs. During the past generation the hearing of several million school children has been tested by audiometers. Knowledge needed to develop comprehensive programs of audiology is available but its application is still limited to relatively few children in large cities. Individualized programs must be developed with auxiliary workers being available for rehabilitation.—M. F. Palmer.

7059. Menninger, William C. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Emotional adjustments for the handicapped. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 27(4), 4-7; 26-28.—The emotional reactions of the handicapped are of the same type as those of normal persons, but they are greatly exaggerated by their environment, and particularly the attitudes of others. The handicapped person, and those around him must accept the reality of the situation. Because "man is an irrational but educable animal," his reactions can be trained.—G. S. Speer.

7060. Reiter, Frank H. (Clarke Sch. Deaf, Northampton, Mass.) Hearing aids not a substitute for lack of hearing. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1950, 95, 249-253.—The author states that university speech and hearing clinics tend to oversimplify the problem of the severely hearing impaired child. Undue optimistic claims are being made for the use of hearing aids. Total education of deaf children includes more than use of hearing aids and teaching of speech and lipreading.—H. R. Myklebust.

7061. Scotland. Dept. of Health Scientific Advisory Committee. Monocular blindness. Edinburgh: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950. 23 p. 15s. (Available from British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.)—A report on monocular blindness among school children and adults in Scotland. Incidence in children was found

to be "7 per 1000 ranging from 1.4 in entrants to 7.3 in intermediates and 10.4 in leavers." Outstanding causes in school and pre-school life are squint, accounting for 56%, and amblyopia accounting for 18%. Congenital defects and injury account for an additional 8% of the total. No significant sex variation was found aside from male excess in injuries. Need for early treatment of squint and industrial eye injury is stressed.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7062. Sheets, Boyd V. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.), & Hedgecock, Leroy D. Hearing aid amplification for optimum speech reproduction. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1949, 14, 373-379.—105 persons ranging in age from 15 to 78 years with a mean of 49.17, 41 male and 64 female, who had worn hearing aids at least one year were tested individually over a three hour period by means of audiometric pure tone, free field pure tones, speech reception thresholds with the Harvard spondees, and a speech intelligibility test. There seems little justification for the use of selective amplification in fitting most hard of hearing persons with electronic aids. Best results in speech comprehension were achieved with a commercial instrument when it was adjusted to give an essentially flat response or a moderate high pass emphasis.—M. F. Palmer.

7063. Stern, Edith M., & Castendyck, Elsa. The handicapped child. New York: Wyn, 1950. xii, 179 p. \$2.00.—A guide directed to parents of children with physical or psychological disabilities. The authors discuss some of the problems more commonly associated with disability in general and with more specific attention being focussed on cerebral palsy, epilepsy, blindness and partial vision, deafness and the hard of hearing, the mentally retarded, those with speech handicaps, rheumatic fever and other prolonged illnesses. In purpose this book aims at supplying guidance, direction and helpful suggestions to the parent who is at a loss to understand the myriad problems besetting their disabled child and to direct the parent to other sources for more extensive information when such help is needed. Suggested readings.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7064. Strom, Ralph J. The disabled college veteran of World War II. Washington, D. C.: Amer. Council on Education, 1950. vii, 61 p. \$1.00.—A report on the American Council on Education's study of the problems "faced by the veteran during his educational training, with particular emphasis on the special facilities and programs provided by the colleges for disabled college veterans." Included in the report are descriptions of the complete study, problems of veterans in college, discussion of veterans' financial problems. Particularly significant for those working with the disabled are Chapters V and VI which deal with "College facilities for disabled veterans" and "Placement in employment of the handicapped student." The need for further study and development of suitable college programs and facilities to meet the need of such students is indicated.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

7065. van Delden, E. H. (Libby-Owen-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, O.) Employment of the cerebral palsied. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 27(5), 12-13; 26.—Industry is interested in manning its plants with efficient workers, and is more interested in what the applicant can do than in what he cannot do. Job analysis, effective screening, and selective placement can put the individual on a job he can do effectively.—G. S. Speer.

7066. Whitehouse, Frederick A. Vocational training in a rehabilitation center. *J. Rehabil.*, 1951, 17, 3-8.—Whitehouse points out the two divergent concepts at present operating in the rehabilitation of the physically disabled. On the one hand there are those who view rehabilitation as the "third phase of medicine" and on the other those who feel that "Rehabilitation is the restoration of the handicapped to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which they are capable." He holds to the belief that "the more serious the total situation of the client, the greater the need for training within a center in conjunction with social, psychological, medical and other vocational services."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also abstracts 6866, 6913, 6981)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

7067. Bize, P. R. L'évolution psycho-physiologique de l'enfant; pour une pédagogie reposant sur la biologie et la typologie. (The psycho-physiological evolution of the child; towards a pedagogy based on biology and typology.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. 245 p. 480 frs.—Psychophysiological growth of the child is treated with reference to practical pedagogical applications. Data are drawn from biology and available typological sources with view of an individual-centered instructional process. Growth stages—subdivided into physiological growth, succession of interests, psycho-motricity, environmental influences, affectivity and personality structure—follow the theories of Piaget, Wallon and Pichon. Pedagogical applications are related to the draft-project of the French school reform submitted by the Langevin-Wallon Committee.—S. Frost.

7068. Brand, A. (Dept. School Hygiene, Jerusalem.) Tsfkid hahigena shel batei hasefer. (The rôle of hygiene in schools.) *Harefuah*, 1950, 38, 114-115.—The Department of School Hygiene deals also with mental hygiene. This work is done mainly by trained physicians and nurses, much less by psychologists and educators. Individual sheets are recorded from the preschool age; also intelligence tests are administered if necessary. Difficult children are sent to special schools. But there are neither enough schools especially for border line children nor clinics for neurotic children. The state has to establish such institutions and to supervise them.—H. Ormian.

7069. Cunningham, Ruth, et al. Group behavior of boys and girls. New York: Bureau of Publica-

tions, Teachers College, Columbia U., 1951. xviii, 446 p. \$3.25.—Written for use by teachers and group leaders, the authors present a study in which techniques of group investigation are presented and explained in detail. Methods presented include self-evaluation, group interaction, leadership, group goals and their origins, the individual child in the group, group structure, adjustment, and motivation. Readers are told how to organize studies of group behaviour, with particular emphases on schoolroom problems. A large number of instruments are described and instructions for their use and examples are provided. 13 of these are reproduced in the Appendix.—I. Lazar.

7070. Ilg, Vivienne. Shifting visual patterns in school children. *Optom. Wkly*, 1951, 42, 393-397; 435-438.—The author presents general observations on visual habits of young school children.—D. Shaad.

7071. Neu, D. Morgan, et al. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) The effect of attention gaining devices on film-mediated learning. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1950. (Tech. Rep. SDC 269-7-9.) 21 p. Three hypotheses with regard to the effectiveness of relevant and irrelevant devices in motion picture films were tested: (1) That learning would be facilitated by relevant and inhibited by irrelevant attention gaining devices; (2) That facilitation by visual and sound attention gaining devices would be equal; (3) That recall of the devices would be independent of learning of the factual information. For this experiment five versions were prepared of a film on use of machine shop measuring instruments. Tests were made for learning of factual information and recall of attention gaining devices. Army recruits and Navy recruits were used as two separate subject populations. Results showed no evidence that relevant devices were effective. Irrelevant sound devices reduced effectiveness somewhat. No significant differences appeared between visual and sound devices. Ability to recall devices had little relation to factual information learned.—W. F. Grether.

7072. Stendler, Celia Burns. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Social class differences in parental attitudes toward school at grade-I level. *Child Developm.*, 1951, 22, 36-46.—Interviews with 250 mothers of first graders formed the basis for analyzing social class differences with regard to their attitudes toward school. Pre-school attendance was found to decrease sharply as one goes down the social ladder. Educational aspirations for the child were found to be highest among the upper and upper-middle class parents. Preparation for school appears to be most strongly fostered in the upper and upper middle classes. Criticism of the school showed no consistent relationships. Reception of the report card appears to be related to social class.—E. W. Gruen.

7073. Tyson, Robert. These stirring times; the care and treatment of futility. *J. Educ.*, 1951, 134, 67.—Today's tensions should not be met with helpless passivity, but with positive measures. Specific

suggestions for teachers are drawn from the field of mental hygiene.—R. Tyson.

(See also abstract 6640)

SCHOOL LEARNING

7074. Bernard, Walter. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Psychological principles of language learning and the bilingual reading method. *Mod. Language J.*, 1951, 35, 87-96.—The importance of the reading aim in foreign language instruction has been reestablished by recent investigations. Such an aim can be fully realized only if students are required to do a considerably increased amount of reading. Arguing that the meanings of foreign language symbols can most economically be acquired by association with words in the learner's own language, the author proposes a "bilingual reading method" using texts with extensive interlinear translations. The translations would function as "mnemonic devices or 'extra ideas'" which "serve as memory links until a direct association is established" between the symbol and its referent.—J. B. Carroll.

7075. Cole, Edwin M. Specific reading disability. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1951, 34, 226-232.—Children lacking physical or mental defects sometimes fail to learn to read as well as the average; special instruction aids in adjustment of these children to the reading environment.—D. Shaad.

7076. Doppelt, Jerome E. (Psychological Corp., New York.) Difficulty and validity of analogies items in relation to major field of study. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 30-33.—5311 college seniors and graduate students who had taken Form G of the Miller Analogies Test were classified into 3 groups: science majors, non-science majors, and psychology majors. Items classified as science and non-science items were analyzed for the three major field groups. For both types of items the psychology students were the highest scoring group, followed by the science majors and then the non-science group.—W. H. Osterberg.

7077. Flesch, Rudolph. (Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.) Reply to criticism by Jenkins and Jones. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 69.—Readability is not a readily defined, fixed quality with the problem of measurement simply the problem of finding the most easily applicable yardstick. In its wider context, a readability measurement formula should be considered as a diagnostic and clinical tool in the pathology of communication. Consequently, the complexity of the new formula proposed should be balanced against its clinical value. (See 25: 7080.)—W. H. Osterberg.

7078. Haines, Howard F., & Haines, Sue R. Psychological readiness and motivation in visual training. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 351-355; 433-434. The eye and general bodily fatigue affect efficiency of the mental reactions in comprehensive reading.—D. Shaad.

7079. Hansen, Louis M., & Paterson, Donald G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Scholastic achievement of veterans. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 195-197.—The comparative method of studying the achievements of veterans in relation to non-veterans has revealed only slightly and variable results favorable to the veterans. The authors by comparing the prewar academic achievements of a group of veterans with their postwar scholastic record have shown statistically what has been observed by many teachers. This type of design results in unmistakable evidence of "a striking increase in postwar scholastic achievement as compared with prewar scholastic achievement of the same students. . . ."—R. S. Waldrop.

7080. Jenkins, James J., & Jones, Robert L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Flesch's "Measuring the level of abstraction." *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 68.—Although the article referred to (see 25: 4529) presents a sound empirical approach to the evaluation of abstract words in a piece of writing, the authors raise questions as to its value as a measure of readability. It is felt that existing instruments would seem to be as good or better.—W. H. Osterberg.

7081. Kishler, John P. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) The effects of prestige and identification factors on attitude restructuring and learning from sound films. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1950. (Tech. Rep.-269-7-10.) 11 p.—The effects upon learning of audience attitude toward, and identification with, the main character of a motion picture film were studied. "Keys of the Kingdom," with a Catholic priest as the main character, was selected as the film. Affiliation or non-affiliation with the Catholic Church, and responses on an occupational prestige scale, were used as indicators of attitude toward and identification with the film character. An attitude scale for religious tolerance, an information test, and the occupational prestige scale were used to measure the effects of having viewed the film. 815 college students were used as subjects. Although differences between experimental groups were not significant the results were in the direction of the prediction that prestige and identification would affect learning.—W. F. Grether.

7082. Ludlow, Herbert Glenn. An analysis of the ability to interpret data and its relationship to certain other aspects of pupil status. In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education* . . . 1950. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2, 75-80. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7083. McGinnis, Dorothy J. A reading laboratory at the college level. *J. higher Educ.*, 1951, 22, 98-101.—Students enrolled in the reading laboratory are compared with two control groups: a group enrolled in a how-to-study course, and a group of students enrolled in neither the laboratory nor the course. Tests used were the Iowa Silent Reading Test and the Ohio State Psychological Examination. Results on initial and final testing are compared.

All groups showed gains, but the gains of the experimental group exceeded the gains of the control groups.—*M. Murphy.*

7084. **McTavish, C. L.** (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) **Effect of repetitive film showings on learning.** Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (*Tech. Rep. SDC 269-7-12.*) 7 p.—Learning from motion pictures was measured as a function of having seen the same film one, two, three or four times. Four general science films were presented to four groups of college students, so that each group saw each film a different number of times. Learning was measured by multiple choice tests. Results showed that a second film showing resulted in a substantial learning increment over one showing. A third showing failed to add significantly to learning. A fourth showing gave an even smaller increment, and in some cases a decrement. It is concluded that for factual films as used in the study one repetition is beneficial, but that additional showings contribute little to learning.—*W. F. Grether.*

7085. **Manning, Duane.** **An analysis of the relative directiveness of instruction in selected situations as indicated by a refined observation technique.** In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education* . . . 1950. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2, 81-85. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.).—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

7086. **Marbaugh, Julia.** **Understanding communication.** *Educ. Leadership*, 1949, 4, 231-234.—A project carried out in the sixth and seventh grade classes at Franklin School, South Bend, Indiana, used class reading as a basis for developing "insight into the process of communication and into the blocks that prevent good communication." From their reading the children identified blocks to communications such as difference in language, customs, values or beliefs. Discussion, dramatization, and group work led to the development of behavior and attitudes which can help human relations.—(Courtesy of *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

7087. **Schueler, Herbert.** (*Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.*) **The madness of method in higher education.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1951, 22, 90-96; 114.—The old methods of instruction continue in spite of the wave of self-appraisal that has swept over higher education. Foremost is the lecture method, established by tradition and preserved because it is much easier than a method involving student participation. A method second only to the lecture is the method of formal recitation with its emphasis on mere memorization. To remedy this condition it will be necessary to recognize that a real problem exists, to analyze carefully the learning situations in different courses and develop appropriate methods of instruction, and to provide adequate training opportunities beyond subject matter preparation for those who are preparing for a career in higher education.—*M. Murphy.*

7088. **Simpson, Elizabeth A.** (*Illinois Inst. Tech., Chicago.*) **SRA better reading book 2.** Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1950. 88 p. \$1.75.—The reading difficulty of the 20 articles included ranges from Grade 7.0 through 8.9. The book is largely self-administering; the reader can time himself to determine his reading rate, and for each article there is an easily scored objective test by means of which comprehension can be measured.—*M. Murphy.*

7089. **Smith, Kinsley R., & vanOrmer, E. B.** (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) **Learning theories and instructional film research.** Port Washington, L. I.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (*Tech. Rep. SDC 269-7-6.*) 12 p.—A conceptual framework is presented for instructional film research. Problems are discussed under five sections: (1) learning principles; (2) film characteristics; (3) equipment and procedures for testing instructional films; (4) methods of utilizing films; and (5) reviews of pertinent literature.—*W. F. Grether.*

7090. **Vincent, W. S., Ash, P., & Greenhill, L. P.** (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) **Relationship of length and fact frequency to effectiveness of instructional motion pictures.** Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (*Tech. Rep. SDC 269-7-7.*) 12 p.—The learning obtained from motion pictures was studied in relation to (1) the total factual information in a film of given length, and (2) the length of time devoted to a fixed amount of information. Four experimental film versions were shown to three subject populations: high school students, Air Force basic trainees, and college students. High school and Air Force groups were retested at 4 and 7 weeks respectively. A condensed film version appeared best for the high school students; the same information in a longer film seemed best for the Air Force and college populations. It is concluded that packing increased amounts of information into a film yields only slight learning increments.—*W. F. Grether.*

7091. **Vordenberg, Wesley.** **A comparison of errors made by college freshmen on the Cooperative English Test, Form PM, and in themes.** In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education* . . . 1950. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.).—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7092. **Witty, Paul.** (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **Helping children read better.** Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1950. 49 p. 40¢.—This is one of the Better Living Booklets prepared for parents and teachers. The cultural importance of reading, reading readiness, progress of the pupil in reading through the elementary and high school, reading difficulties, and reading interests are presented in conformity with contemporary technical research, but in a non-technical manner.—*M. Murphy.*

(See also abstracts 6840, 6842, 7123, 7156)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

7093. Beaven, Marion B. (Rockford Coll., Ill.) Students reflecting the family world scene. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 148-151.—The personality and character of the college student as well as his problems are but the reflection of familial and environmental conditions surrounding him during formative years. The author calls attention to the causal factors of insecurity at home, abnormal friction within the family group, lack of neighborly feeling, separation of parents, anxiety over achievement, and concern over health as basic to the students' adjustment to campus life.—R. S. Waldrop.

7094. Scheffler, Israel, & Winslow, Charles N. (Kent St. U., Ohio.) Group position and attitude toward authority. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 177-190.—Attitude toward authority (as measured by a specially devised test of reaction to 8 areas of authority in our culture) is a function of group position or relative isolation (as measured by standard sociometric analysis of choice-networks). For the student dormitory group tested no association was found between general attitude toward authority and group position. These results are interpreted by the writers . . . as an objective disconfirmation of the hypothesis as defined.—J. C. Franklin.

7095. Sherman, Mandel, & Bell, Elizabeth. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The measurement of frustration; an experiment in group frustration. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 44-53.—The subjects were 159 high school juniors and frustration was provided by a paper and pencil test. The results are summarized as follows: (1) Frustration affects efficiency even though frustration is not high. (2) Those highest in efficiency under frustration are recognized as such by their teachers, as indicated on a rating scale. (3) Likewise those affected adversely by frustration are recognized as such by their teachers. (4) The most efficient lost less under frustration than those less able to cope with the material. 28 references.—M. O. Wilson.

7096. Sims, Verner M. (U. Alabama, University.) The social class affiliation of students in a southern state university. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 32, 163-175.—A study of questionnaire responses of 747 students showed class affiliation among college students "consistent with the conception of social class expressed in Center's definition." The information gathered also "made it possible to relate class affiliation to a number of other psycho-social characteristics, revealed the factors considered by the students themselves as important in determining social class, and revealed the students' subjective association of a number of occupational groups with the several social strata." Results are presented with discussion including consideration of the apparent inconsistency between the marked sex differences found and Center's interest-group theory of class.—J. C. Franklin.

7097. Smith, George Horsley. (Rutgers U., Newark 2, N. J.) Opinions related to college expectations and vocabulary level. *J. soc. Psychol.*,

1950, 32, 255-263.—A questionnaire survey was made among 911 seniors in a city high school. The group more likely to attend college showed less approval of unions and government guarantees, but greater favorableness toward free speech and equal rights for Negroes. Additional evidence suggested that high vocabulary is associated with a tendency toward non-radicalism in the politico-economic questions, and liberalism in certain 'interclass' issues. The hypothesis is offered that differences in opinions reflected to a large degree divergent expectations and group memberships of contrasted groups of seniors.—J. C. Franklin.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

7098. Berg, Margaret A. Prepare your child for school. *Crippled Child*, 1950, 28(2), 6-7; 28.—The author describes a summer school and camp for cerebral palsied children and their parents. The things a parent can do to help prepare the child for school are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

7099. Robertson, R. K. The treatment of the backward child. London: Methuen, 1950. ix, 36 p. 2s.—This posthumous integration of the author's work presents the methods he used in conducting special classes for intellectually retarded children. Written for use by teachers, this booklet contains a number of specific suggestions for curriculum organization, and the use of materials and free-play situations in teaching these children.—I. Lasar.

7100. Tudyman, Al. (Oakland (Calif.) Public Schs.) A public school plan for special cerebral palsy classes. *Crippled Child*, 1949, 26(5), 20-22; 29-30.—The school program for cerebral palsied children is first a medical, and then an educational, program requiring a team of specialists. The responsibilities and roles of the physician, teacher, physical therapist, occupational therapist, speech correctionist, and nurse are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstract 7064)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

7101. Gay, Alva A., & Gales, Harold D. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) The liberal-arts veterans counselors' office. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 209-212.—The office personnel needs and framework are described. The process of selection and training personnel for the emergency situation as well as the counseling program together with its outstanding features and emphases are presented in some detail. In closing, the importance of good public relations, the future needs and useful services of such a counseling office in a university are pointed out.—R. S. Waldrop.

7102. Jones, Stanley. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) Counseling with the failing student. *J. higher Educ.*, 1951, 22, 153-155.—The counselor as a basis for his work with the failing student uses: the personal interview, intelligence and vocational tests, and a case study of the student's past. The

student needs guidance until he can develop self-guidance which is the ultimate aim of counseling. It is also important to recognize that the mere fact that the counselor is interested in him can be of therapeutic value to the student.—*M. Murphy.*

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

7103. Bischof, Ledford Julius. Relationships of General Aptitude Test Battery scores with scores on the ACE Psychological Examination for college freshmen. In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education . . . 1950*. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2, 5-11. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

7104. Boyer, Roscoe A., & Eaton, Merrill T. Standardized testing in the schools of Indiana. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univ.*, 1951, 27(1), 39 p.—Questionnaire data were supplied by 655 high school principals, comprising 91% of the total solicited, and representing testing practices in about 1500 schools for grade units from kindergarten to the 12th grade. Analysis of the data is made in terms of frequency of use of intelligence, achievement, aptitude, interest, and personality tests; methods of administration of the test program; practices in recording and employing test results; and costs of supporting the testing program. Overall results show more similarities than differences in test procedures. Few schools have a comprehensive measurement program, with the frequency of aptitude, interest, and personality tests too low to be of great significance. 23 references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

7105. [Chauncey, Henry, Pres.] Educational testing service: annual report to the Board of Trustees, 1949-50. Princeton, N. J.: Educational Testing Service, 1951. 79 p.—This second annual report of the President of ETS describes the business, testing, and research operations for the period covered. A list of research in progress, or for which bulletins have been issued, is included.—*C. M. Louttit.*

7106. Fox, William H. An analysis of different methods used in the prediction of general university achievement. In *Studies in Education, Abstracts of theses, 1945-1949*. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univ.*, 1950, 26, 28-31.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7107. Goshorn, Wenonah Marjorie. A study of the relationships between the Kuder Preference Record—personal and certain sociometric ratings. In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education . . . 1950*. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2, 37-43. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

7108. McNerney, Chester Thomas. An analysis of teacher reactions to improvement sheets for secondary school subjects. In *Studies in Education, Abstracts of theses, 1945-1949*. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univ.*, 1950, 26, 57-62.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

7109. Martin, Henry John. A comparison of the composite ability index of college freshmen with grades earned in different courses and departments

of instruction at Indiana University. In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education . . . 1950*. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2, 86-90. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

7110. Seagoe, May V. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) The prediction of success in a graduate school of education. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 89-93.—The study reported is based on analysis of data of 67 candidates who had taken the National Teachers' Examinations and of 31 who had attempted the Qualifying examinations over the period of 1942 through 1946. Percentile ranks were assigned to those students taking both examinations and correlations between the two tests were computed. ". . . the relationship is a significant one; . . . In general, with the exception of the professional information test, scores on all subtests are of less predictive value than the total score on the NTE." —*R. S. Waldrop.*

(See also abstract 6875)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

7111. Callahan, Sterling G. Is teacher rating by students a sound practice? *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 98-100.—In the past 20 years over 100 studies have been done. The 6 major objections to teacher judgments are enumerated, and a workable plan for secondary school pupils is presented. The results of the plan are summarized under 8 points.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

7112. Ladd, Alexander Hackett. The differential productive value of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale for certain areas of teacher preparation. In *Indiana University, School of Education, Studies in education . . . 1950*. Bloomington, Ind., 1951, No. 2, 62-68. (Thesis Abstr. Ser.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

7113. Mead, Margaret. The school in American culture. Cambridge: Harvard U. Press, 1951. 48 p. \$1.50.—Our usual picture of the American teacher is that of a white, protestant woman of 35, unwed, but with an attributed romance in her past. So firm is this stereotype that teachers who do not fit it prefix their occupational title with words like "married," "young," "man," etc. In a time when change is taking place so rapidly, the child's world has outstripped the teacher, and she needs continual reorientation to child rearing methods, and a recognition that we must train our young, not for a known future, but to adapt to unknown and unpredictable demands of the future. 20 references.—*I. Lazar.*

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

7114. Anstey, Edgar. Staff reporting in a government department. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 200-229.—The design of report forms, the training of reporting officers, and the statistical analysis of completed reports, are discussed in detail. Topics considered are: purpose of staff reports, desirable content, types of layout, responsibility for reports,

internal analysis of follow-up forms, reliability of reports, training of reporting officers, statistical analysis of annual reports, staff attitudes towards reporting, and confidential or open reporting. Specimen report forms are shown and analyzed.—*G. S. Speer.*

7115. Cohen, Mabel Blake (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.), & Cohen, Robert A. **Personality as a factor in administrative decisions.** *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 47-53.—Cases from clinical practice are discussed to show that the personality of the administrator and its effects on the personalities of people subject to his administration are one aspect of the greater problem that is well deserving of further attention and study.—*N. H. Pronko.*

7116. Patterson, William H., Jr. (Command and General Staff Coll., Leavenworth, Kans.) **The personnel function within the United States Army.** *Milit. Rev., Ft Leavenworth*, 1951, 30(10), 17-24.—A summarized report on the historical background, the personnel function in an infantry division and a comparison of industrial personnel function with that of the Army. Emphasis is placed upon the personnel activities in an infantry division as they apply to the G-1 or personnel officer in relation to the division commander and the personnel staff. Although the magnitude of personnel programs in the Army may be greater than is true in industry, there are many points of similarity. The goal of efficient personnel operation is even more important in the military than in the industrial environment. Modern improvements in personnel techniques in the Army appear to be strengthening this program.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7117. Savage, R. W. **The evolution of a personnel policy manual.** *Bull. Industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, 1950, 6(4), 31-43.—The success of the personnel policy manual described here (developed in an Australian oil company employing 760 persons) is attributed to the following factors: (1) the personal interest and strong support of the managing director in the production of the manual; (2) the interest aroused in branches by the personnel audits, or surveys of existing practices, which were conducted just prior to the preparation of the manual; (3) the active participation of various levels of management in submitting suggestions for the draft policy and their subsequent consideration of the draft policy in detail; and (4) the careful consideration given to all suggestions by the Board of Directors.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstracts 6611, 6616)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

7118. Dalton, Melville. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) **Informal factors in career achievement.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 56, 407-415.—Study of 226 careers in a managerial hierarchy revealed no formal pattern of selection and promotion in terms of age at entry, rate of advancement, occupational experience, or type of educational training. But informal processes

of selection appeared to function significantly through the use of such criteria as religion, ethnic composition, political belief, and participation in accepted organizations.—*D. L. Glick.*

7119. Ghiselli, Edwin E., & Brown, Clarence W. (U. California, Berkeley.) **Validity of tests for auto mechanics.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 23-24.—The purpose of this study was to test the notion that tests of arithmetic, spatial relations, and mechanical principles would be useful in predicting the actual job success of automotive maintenance employees. 225 bus maintenance and repairmen were the subjects; the criteria were ratings by foremen and superintendents. The correlations between the test scores and ratings were: Arithmetic, $r = .19$; Spatial Relations, $r = .21$; Mechanical Principles, $r = .30$.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7120. Gragg, Donald B., & Gordon, Mary Agnes. (Human Resources Res. Center, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.) **Validity of the Airman Classification Battery AC-1.** San Antonio, Tex.: Human Resources Research Center, Air Training Command, Lackland Air Force Base, 1950. (Proj. No. 21-03-012. (Res. Bull. 50-3.)) xxi, 266 p.—The Airman Classification Battery was developed for prediction of job success of Air Force enlisted personnel. Seven independent factors are considered to be measured: reasoning, numerical, verbal, academic information, visualization, mechanical experience, and perceptual speed. From this battery aptitude indices are computed for 8 different aptitude clusters: mechanical, clerical, equipment operator, technician specialty, services, craftsman, and electronics technician. For individual tests the test-retest reliability coefficients range from .69 to .91. Intercorrelations between tests range from -.06 to .85. Validity data are presented for a variety of job specialties, in terms of correlation with school grades. These range from .30 to .77.—*W. F. Grether.*

7121. Harper, Roland. (U. Leeds, Eng.) **Some psychological aspects of craftsmanship in dairying.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 230-238.—A total of 50 persons were tested for their ability to discriminate "firmness" by differentiating between vulcanized rubber samples of measured degrees of physical firmness. This is one of the processes by which craftsmen determine the quality of cheese and dairy products. Contrary to previous studies, cheese technologists showed a marked superiority. The author concludes that earlier experiments were too short to be adequately sensitive to differences in individual abilities.—*G. S. Speer.*

7122. Luckenbach, Everett A. (Command and General Staff Coll., Leavenworth, Kans.) **Reception processing of enlisted personnel.** *Milit. Rev. Ft Leavenworth*, 1951, 30(11), 57-62.—A descriptive article on the operation of reception processing in an Army training division. The training division incorporates in part or in toto the wartime functions of reception centers, basic training centers, and branch training centers. It can operate in this manner during the relatively small peace-time intake

of enlisted personnel. Its operation "ensures the efficient and accurate classification of all men, and establishes procedures for the completion of the many administrative activities incident to beginning an enlistment in the Army." The processing through a training division is discussed in some details.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7123. Martin, Glenn C. (*Santa Monica (Calif.) City Coll.*) Test batteries for trainees in auto mechanics and apparel design. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 20-22.—45 auto mechanic trainees and 25 apparel design trainees were given 7, and 6, tests, respectively as part of a study to develop a method of predicting success in training. The criteria of success for mechanics included 9 items, covering such things as "shop habits," "personal grooming," and "reliability." For apparel design students, the criterion was a sum of three ratings made by the instructor. Correlations between the criteria and test variables were calculated by the rank difference method, and from those found to be significant, multiple *R*s were computed. The *R*s ranged from .402 to .788.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7124. Wolff, W. M. (*Stanford U., Calif.*), & North, A. J. Selection of municipal firemen. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 25-29.—Complete records for a revised test battery administered by the city Civil Service Commission were available on 144 fire department privates. Each test variable was analyzed, using extreme groups and the "t" test; the criterion was in the form of rankings, made by captains. The results showed that the Bennett Test of Mechanical Comprehension and a Written Examination for apprentice firemen differentiated between the means of the high and the low groups at the 2% level of confidence. The applicant's age and his score on a sub-test dealing with his knowledge of inflammables showed a significant difference between the means of the two groups at the 5% level of confidence.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7125. Worbois, G. M. (*Detroit (Mich.) Edison Co.*) Predicting long-range performance of sub-station operators. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 15-19.—A battery of tests is compared to both an initial criterion and a long-range criterion. The former consisted mainly of progress in learning the job. The latter were ratings of general ability, made by supervisors, 19 years after beginning employment. The correlation between the 2 criteria scores was .33; *N* was 75. A battery of 5 tests was selected, from a total of 10, by the Wherry-Doolittle method, to give the best prediction of the initial criterion. Battery scores were computed for the 75 men involved, and these scores were then compared with the long-range criterion. The results indicate that test standards predict performance at this job over many years of service, but that the same standard or the same method of developing the standard is not always the best.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstract 6864)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

7126. Allen, L. A. A bawling out is no way of reprimand. *Mill Fact.*, 1950, 46(2), 123.—Discipline, necessary in all organizations, must be handled in such a way that individuals will try to correct errors in order to please the supervisors. A thrust at a man's self-importance, results in bringing his defense mechanism into operation. Point out the fault or error to a man and what you expect him to do to correct it. Assure him that your overall opinion of him remains favorable. Finally, allow him to have his say as well.—(Courtesy of *Industr. Train. Abstr.*)

7127. Bartemeier, Leo H. Mental health in industry: employer-employee relationships. *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Hlth.*, 1950, 2(6), 36-43.—"The relationship between employers and employees is a considerable health problem, and it affects a much larger number of persons than those who are actually employed." From clinical experience and research in industry the author observes that "how well or how poorly the employee and his employer get along with each other is of greater importance to the employee than the job itself." Management needs "insight into the dynamics of human behavior, insight into the forces that make for both conflict and cooperation" in employer-employee relations. The morale of workers depends not so much on wages and hours as on job satisfaction, sustained incentives, recognition, and fostering their affection.—*J. C. Franklin.*

7128. Bucklow, M. Reviewing employee rating. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, 1950, 6(4), 3-15.—Employee rating is discussed in terms of its purposes, construction and use of a typical rating scale, common pitfalls, and recent developments. Recognizing that the rater's judgment is the really crucial element in rating, the factors affecting this element are reviewed and the ways of dealing with error sources are mentioned. The interpretation of rating results must consider the pressures under which the rater operated, the inexactness of numerical scores representing ratings, and the extent of the training the raters had received. New developments, which are discussed briefly, include the Critical Requirements Technique, and the Forced-Choice Method. 16 references.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7129. Hersey, Rexford. The foreman as a practical psychologist. Part II. *Mill Fact.*, 1950, 47(1), 107-110.—The privilege of investigating all complaints or grievances within his own department goes to the foreman, who must be allowed to decide on disciplinary measures and who should receive training for such investigation, if needed. Accurate records of pertinent data in the employee's file are essential for the welfare of the employee and the company. Presents suggestions for the foreman as an investigator and judge.—(Courtesy of *Industr. Train. Abstr.*)

7130. Laidlaw, T. J. Wage incentives in operation; case study No. 4. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, 1950, 6(4), 16-30.—The wage-

incentive plan operating in the Melbourne factory of a firm which produces building materials is discussed. The plant employed approximately 100 persons of whom 87 were male employees engaged on production work of a relatively unskilled nature. Information was obtained from interviews with executives of the factory and with almost all employees, from examination of production and other records, and from observation in the factory over a number of weeks. The plan is described, various problems are outlined, and the attitudes and opinions of the persons working under it are discussed.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7131. Mace, C. A. **Advances in the theory and practice of incentives.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 239-244.—Three recent publications dealing with plans for incentive systems are discussed and compared; Bonusing for Builders and Allied Trades, Incentives and Management in British Industry, and the Scanlon Plan. The first is a practical and realistic description of an actual plan, the second is a more theoretical discussion of basic human needs, and the third attempts to merge theory and practice.—*G. S. Speer.*

7132. Meyer, Herbert H. (*Detroit (Mich.) Edison Co.*) **Factors related to success in the human relations aspect of work-group leadership.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1951, 65(3), (No. 320), v, 29 p.—Meyer used first line supervisors in the 4 major departments of the Detroit Edison Co. as Ss, securing test scores and ratings on a total of 226 supervisors. A check-list rating scale was used as a criterion measure for validating tests and questionnaires. A total of 9 instruments including the Wonderlic Personnel Test, a social judgment, a word fluency test and a supervisor's opinionnaire were utilized. As a result of his study it appears that "a test to measure knowledge of leadership skills was unsuccessful, a test designed to measure one's social attitudes was found to correlate significantly with a criterion measure of supervisory success." The author noted that "Many more differences which attained at least the 5 percent level of significance were found between 'good' and 'poor' supervisors on interest items than on personal history items." 20 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

7133. Meyer, Herbert H. (*Detroit (Mich.) Edison Co.*) **Methods for scoring a check-list type rating scale.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 46-49.—A check-list type rating scale to measure supervisory ability was scored by six different methods. These included two methods in which precise differential weights, derived from the judgments of a large group of persons, were used. It was found that the same results for all practical purposes could be achieved by a simple method of scoring as by the complex ones. The simple method eliminates the necessity for a large judging group, and does not require the statistical computations necessary to determine the scale values in the more complex methods.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7134. Sawatsky, John C. (*U. Toronto, Can.*) **Psychological factors in industrial organization affecting employee stability.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 29-38.—With the hypothesis that differences in working conditions that affect communication, teamwork and opportunities for recognition and identification are reflected in labor turnover and absenteeism, various divisions of a manufacturing plant that showed differences in turnover and absenteeism were studied. Inferences were made from the nature of the various jobs, etc., as to possible psychological factors affecting turnover and absenteeism.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

INDUSTRY

7135. American Institute for Research. **Measuring proficiency: a standard flight check.** *Amer. Inst. Res., Res. Notes*, 1950, No. 3, 1-4.—The development and testing of a flight check for the Airline Transport Rating is described briefly. The flight check was developed by use of the critical incident technique, and subsequently tested and improved through use with Air Force and commercial pilots. Observer-observer and ride-ride reliabilities are reported for several tryouts. Greater reliability and other advantages are claimed over the older flight check.—*W. F. Grether.*

7136. [Anon.] **Effectiveness of ejection seat training with special reference to SDC Device No. 6EQ-2.** Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1950. (*Tech. Rep. SDC 383-5-1.*) 10 p.—An evaluation is made of the effects of training and indoctrination in the use of the aircraft ejection seat upon pilots' attitudes toward the seat. Although some undesirable attitudes were retained, the training program did improve pilots' attitudes toward use of the seat. SDC Device No. 6EQ-2 was concluded to be as effective as a much larger and less portable research tower.—*W. F. Grether.*

7137. Black, John W. **Evaluation of the primary flight helmet, Device 12-BK-6. Impact-audible signal system for flight training.** Pensacola, Fla.: U. S. Naval School of Aviation Med. and Res., 1950. ii, 22 p. (*Special Devices Center Tech. Rep. 411-1-18.*)—Ten tests of Device 12-BK-6 (a helmet with four electric buzzers) lead to the conclusion that it is generally unsatisfactory. Further study of tactile or auditory-tactile communication, apart from the helmet, is urged. Since buzzer signals are faster than voice, the possibility of tactile communication in emergency is suggested. Many subjects like "felt" messages. Half considered buzzer transmission more trustworthy than voice.—*R. Tyson.*

7138. Canfield, A. A., Jr. **The human centrifuge.** *Res. Rev. (ONR)*, 1950, Mar., 1-4.—Research done with the U. S. Navy human centrifuge at the Uni-

versity of Southern California on the effects upon pilots of accelerative force applied to the body is reported. The average blackout threshold is approximately 4.5 g. A series of studies relate increased g to various aspects of performance: (1) ability to apply force to a control stick, (2) spatial orientation, (3) perceptual speed, (4) simple reaction time, (5) complex reaction time, and (6) ability to make reaching movements with the hand and arm.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7139. Carpenter, A. A comparison of the influence of handle load and of unfavorable atmospheric conditions on a tracking task. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1950, 2, 1-6.—The effects of simulated tropical environmental conditions on the performance of 12 subjects in a simple tracking task were studied. When the "effective temperature" was raised from 80° to 90° the increase in errors was comparable to those obtained when the load on the control handle was increased from 8 to 30 lbs. The temperature effect was also greater at higher handle loads. Rectal temperatures and weight loss did not correlate significantly with performance.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

7140. Fitts, P. M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Use of the eyes in reading instruments. *O-Eye-O*, 1951, 17(1), 11-15.—Summarizes briefly the data on eye movements during reading and then describes a technique for determining the characteristics of eye movements while reading instruments. During flight, pilot's eyes were photographed with a 35 mm. motion picture camera under completely natural flying conditions. Such photographs permit determination of: (1) the time required to move the eyes to an instrument and then to check it; (2) number of fixations per instrument per minute; (3) relative frequency of eye movements from each instrument to every other instrument.—*M. Alpern.*

7141. Gombert, William. A trade unionist looks at job evaluation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 1-7.—Studies in individual differences generally show a ratio, from the measurements at the low extreme to those at the high extreme, in the order of 1 to 2 or 1 to 3, and seldom greater than 1 to 5. The implications of these data to job evaluation are clear. No job can be worth more than the maximum capacities a man is expected to bring to a job. And no job can be worth less than the very marginal capacities a minimum human being must of necessity bring to a job. If the president of a corporation wants the pay scale based upon the relative objective value of a job, then he should receive no more than 5 times the amount paid the lowliest employee in the establishment. The writer is not opposed to job evaluation, but does not believe it can be used as the sole determinant in fixing a wage structure. 22 references.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7142. Gray, J. Stanley. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Adjusting base weights in job evaluation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 8-10.—When key jobs are evaluated the evaluation points of specified jobs must be in the same ratio as the wages of those jobs

or the system will not be valid. If these ratios are not the same, often they may be obtained by adding a common base value to all evaluation points. An example is used to illustrate.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7143. Gray, J. Stanley, & Jones, Marvin C. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Ready made versus custom made systems of job evaluation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 11-14.—The worth of a ready made system of job evaluation was compared with that of one constructed to fit the peculiarities of the jobs being evaluated. 50 jobs in a textile mill were involved in the study. The correlation of the evaluations for the 50 jobs was $.90 \pm .018$ but there were only 3 jobs that received exactly the same evaluation by both systems. Using the tailor made system as the criterion, 19 of the jobs were misevaluated by the Smyth-Murphy system by one-half sigma value or more. This difference, when translated to pay differences is significant to the extent that although a tailor made system requires more effort, the improvement in accuracy would seem to justify it.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7144. Mahler, W. R., & Bennett, G. K. Psychological studies of advanced naval air training: analysis of flight performance ratings. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy Special Devices Center, 1950. 43 p. (Tech. Rep.-SDC 99-1-2).—Correlation between basic and advanced flight performance is positive but too low for individual prediction. The validity of ratings at both levels is doubtful and their value as criteria for tests is questioned. Assessment should be improved by check flights, check pilot boards, objective ratings, successive independent check rides after crucial stages, and periodic statistical analysis of check pilot ratings. Follow-up in the fleet is recommended.—*R. Tyson.*

7145. Mahler, W. R., & Bennett, G. K. Psychological studies of advanced naval air training: evaluation of operational flight trainers. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy Special Devices Center, 1950. ii, 152 p. (Tech. Rep.-SDC 999-1-1).—An extensive study of the value, use, and construction of Operational Flight Trainers (OFTs) is reported in detail. It is recommended, in part, that synthetic training should not now replace flight time, but continue as a supplementary program. Both OFT and Link trainers, in specified proportion and sequence, are needed. Selection of maneuvers, attitudes of instructors, standardization of synthetic training, and design of trainers is stressed. Investigation of proficiency maintenance, refresher instruction on emergencies, and transitional training are urged.—*R. Tyson.*

7146. Milton, John L., Jones, Richard E., & Fitts, Paul M. (Air Force Aero Medical Lab., Dayton, O.) Eye fixations of aircraft pilots: V. Frequency, duration, and sequence of fixations when flying selected maneuvers during instrument and visual flight conditions. Dayton, O.: U. S. Air Force, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1950. (AF Tech. Rep. No. 6018.)

iii, 33 p.—Using motion picture photography pilots' eye movements were recorded during straight and level flight and standard rate turns performed under simulated instrument conditions, and during take-offs and landings performed under visual flight conditions. Data are presented for duration, frequency, total time, and sequence of eye fixations on the various instruments and on outside references. Average duration of fixations ranged from .44 sec. for the turn-and-bank indicator to 1.03 sec. for the directional gyro indicator under the simulated instrument flying conditions. For the take-offs and landings the distribution of time between inside and outside references is given.—*W. F. Grether.*

7147. **Mundel, Marvin E.** (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) **Motion and time study.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. vi, 457 p. \$5.00.—Motion and time study procedures may be said to be based on the assumptions that for every job there is always, in the light of present knowledge, "a one best way," and a realization that there will always be a better way. The topic is discussed in this text in 4 sections: (1) General overview and background material; 3 chapters. (2) The motion study phase; 10 chapters. (3) The time study phase; 7 chapters. (4) The application of motion and time study data; 1 chapter. A motion and time study department or an individual engaged in performing such functions not only must execute the necessary technical activities in a sound, accurate fashion, but also actively take part in furthering the integration of motion and time study into the organization. 265-item bibliography.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7148. **Spragg, S. D. S., & Rock, M. L.** (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) **Dial reading performance as related to illumination variables: III. Results with small dials.** Dayton, O.: U. S. Air Force, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1950. (AF Tech. Rep. No. 6040.) iii, 8 p.—Measurements were made of speed and accuracy of dial reading performance as a function of illumination. Brightness levels used were 0.005, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, and 1.0 foot-lambert. Down to and including the 0.05 foot-lambert level there was little deterioration of dial reading performance. Reading time and errors increased greatly at lower levels.—*W. F. Grether.*

7149. **Tippett, L. H. C.** (*Shirley Inst., Manchester, Eng.*) **The essentials for increased productivity.** *Three Banks Rev.*, 1950, No. 8, 3-23.—The question of increasing productivity is discussed from the point of view based on experience in the cotton industry. The two chief methods for increasing productivity are (1) mechanization and re-equipment, and (2) redeployment, or altering the working arrangements in the factory so as to make the best use of the equipment and labor available. Although there is a potential productivity increase in British industry of 50% or even 100%, based on technical possibilities, the motivating sources in our individual and social being can be released only gradually, and when

released they can be directed and applied only slowly.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstracts 6670, 6672, 6686)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

7150. **Bender, James F.** **The technique of executive leadership.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. xi, 291 p. \$3.50.—Drawing upon his own findings and those of other psychologists, as well as observations of prominent individuals in business and industry, the writer has compiled a "self-help manual" for vocational and social advancement. Nontechnically worded, practically oriented sections treat leadership in terms of personal efficiency, supervision, speech, reading, interviews, conferences, health and physique, characteristics of leaders, and ways of dealing with people. Interspersed are 21 self-inventories and interpretations.—*R. Tyson.*

7151. **Browne, C. G.** (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) **Study of executive leadership in business. IV. Sociometric pattern.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 34-37.—24 executives in a tire and rubber manufacturing company were asked, during a 2½ to 3½ hour interview, to name the individuals with whom most time was spent in getting work done. Results are shown in the form of a sociometric diagram, using a concentric organization chart. Correlations are also reported between the number of sociometric "choices" and the executive's score on each of three scales, measuring responsibility, authority, and delegation of authority.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7152. **Canter, Ralph R., Jr.** (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **A human relations training program.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 38-45.—A human relations training course was developed in the home offices of three large insurance companies as a part of the existing personnel training program. The final revision contained 10 two-hour sessions, presented by the lecture-discussion method. Selected tests were administered before and after training to two groups of supervisors: an experimental group which received training, and a control group which did not. Results showed that: in terms of changes in the test scores the course was of value to the supervisors; differences among the trainees decreased; the trainees became more accurate in estimating the opinions of employees in their departments; and differences between the groups on scores on certain tests were affected by the training.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7153. **Dalton, Melville.** **Conflicts between staff and line managerial officers.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 15, 342-351.—Data on conflicts between staff and line officers in 3 industrial plants were obtained through participant observation or through informants. Information obtained by the author showed that conflicts were attributable to 5 factors: (1) functional differences between the 2 groups, (2) differentials in the ages, formal education, potential occupational ceilings, and status group affiliations of the 2 groups, (3) need of the staff groups to justify

their existence, (4) fear in the line that staff bodies by their expansion and well-financed research activities would undermine line authority, and (5) the fact that aspirants to higher staff offices could gain promotion only through approval of influential line executives."—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

7154. Goldberg, Herman D. (*Hofstra Coll., Hempstead, N. Y.*) The role of "cutting" in the perception of the motion picture. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 70-71.—Audience perception of a woman screaming was affected by the scenes that preceded the test scene. 147 subjects checked the emotional behavior associated with the woman's action. Depending upon preceding scenes, the greatest shifts were in the percentages checking the categories "fear," "rage," and "joy."—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7155. Moran, William T. (*Pillsbury Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.*) Measuring exposure to advertisements. Heller, Norman (New York U.), Moran's "Measuring exposure to advertisements," & Moran, William T., A reply to Heller's note. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 72-79.—In order to avoid weaknesses felt to exist in previous methods of measuring exposure to advertisements, Moran conducted a study based on certain assumptions and using a

mathematical equation developed to provide the proportion of a sample which has been exposed to an advertisement. Results are presented to show how this new method compares with another one, derived from a proposal by Lucas. Heller raises a number of criticisms, the chief one concerning what he sees as an inconsistency in the method proposed. In the "reply," Moran defends his original position, and presents an example to show why the inconsistency which Heller referred to does not, in practice, exist.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

7156. Soar, Robert S. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Readability of typography in psychological journals. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1951, 35, 64-67.—18 psychological journals were examined for conformance with printing practices demonstrated to be optimal in available research findings. Although the use of type size, line width, italics, and bold face were found to be optimal; practices which were not optimal were concerned with the cover, and cover print color, spatial arrangement of print on a page, and the use of capitals in titles, headings, and cover information. Only one journal used optimal practices in all the categories examined, this was the *Journal of Applied Psychology*.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstract 7118)

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¹ The letter (a) following entry numbers indicates citation of abstracts which are primary publications; these are usually of theses or of papers read at professional meetings. The letter (f) indicates unpublished theses.

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